

For Cooperation on Hijacking

U.S. Offers 'Appreciation' to Cuba

By Tad Szulc
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The State Department went out of its way today to express the "appreciation" of the United States to Cuban authorities for their cooperation in handling the weekend hijacking of a Southern Airways jetliner.

In what other officials described as a deliberate and unusual "friendly gesture" toward Havana, the State Department's spokesman, John P. King, said in a briefing that the department shared the airline's "appreciation for the cooperation shown by the aircraft crew and passengers by Cuban officials."

Mr. King said that Graydon Hall, the general manager of Southern Airways, had told Secretary of State William P. Rogers that "Cuban officials with whom the aircraft crew were dealing were most cooperative in preparing for the emergency landing, cordial to the passengers and crew, and cooperative in

permitting Southern Airways technicians and mechanics to fly into Havana to make repairs to the hijacked aircraft which would permit it to be returned to the United States."

Mr. King said other officials noted that the Cubans did everything possible over the weekend to assist in the safe landing of the hijacked jet, help the passengers, including those who had to be hospitalized, and offer facilities to the airline personnel.

"Unusual Situation"

"This was an unusual situation and, therefore, we wanted to show our gratitude publicly," a State Department official said.

U.S. officials emphasized that Fidel Castro had personally attempted to negotiate with the hijackers when the airliner landed its first landing in Havana on Saturday and that he appeared to be in command of the whole operation.

Despite the gestures by both governments, however, American

officials tended to doubt that the over-all relationship between the United States and Cuba would be improved. The two countries severed diplomatic ties nearly 13 years ago.

These officials recalled that in an interview published last Friday, President Nixon said that "there will be no change, no change whatever, in our policy toward Cuba, unless and until—and I do not anticipate this will happen—Castro changes his policy toward Latin America and the United States."

The U.S. policy, inherited by the Nixon administration from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, has sought to ostracize and isolate Cuba in the Western Hemisphere so long as the Soviet military presence remains on the island and Havana continues to engage in what the United States regards as subversive activities in Latin America.

Mr. Castro earlier this year reiterated that Cuba would not seek improved relations with the United States so long as Washington maintained the policy of isolating his country, including an economic blockade.

Cuba Hijack Raises Questions About Security Measures, FBI

(Continued from Page 1)
was hijacking oil and fuel into the DC-8, Capt. Haas had told Orlando Airport he was dangerously low on oil for his right engine and that the plane needed servicing.

The airline worker had just got one quart of oil into the engine when the DC-8 opened fire. The worker fled into the terminal. "A man could get killed in a situation like that," he told reporters later.

"Why did they shoot my tires out?" Capt. Haas was quoted as saying by a ham radio operator who monitored the plane's radio conversations. "Whoever got funny down there sure messed me up."

"This really provoked the hijackers," said co-pilot Johnson. "They ordered me to stand up in one of the seats so they could shoot me."

Mrs. Mary Melton, a passenger, quoted a hijacker as saying: "I'm going to teach the FBI something." Then he opened fire, she said, and the co-pilot dove behind a seat. The first few shots missed him, striking the floor, then one bullet hit him in the arm.

Passenger J. Frank Robinson, 47, said "everything was okay" until the FBI opened fire. "But when that happened, none of us knew what was going to happen

next. They just about got us killed doing it."

Another passenger, Alex Halbertstadt, said the shooting drove the hijackers "into a frenzy. They were raving maniacs. Before that they were just docile maniacs."

Passenger Buchanan said the hijackers acted in a bizarre manner during the flight. He said they forced the male passengers to strip to their shorts for a few hours after the seizure of the craft. Later they handed out fistfuls of ransom money, giving Mr. Buchanan \$200, which was taken away in Havana.

Mrs. Karen Chambers, one of the two stewardesses, said that "everyone on the aircraft was personally threatened at least once by the hijackers."

Mrs. Melton and another passenger, Arthur Tonsmire, a banker, both said the hijackers were alternately friendly and threatening. Mr. Tonsmire said the skyjacker at times passed out milk to the passengers. Mrs. Melton said, "One of the hijackers gave me \$300 and told me to buy something nice for my grandchildren." This money also was confiscated by the Cuban authorities.

Mrs. Melton said that after the ransom money had been passed on to the plane, the two stewardesses were ordered to count it. She said she thought it totaled "about \$2 million."

A major question being asked in the airline industry was how the hijackers—Melvin Cole, 21 years old, Lewis D. Moore, 27, and Henry D. Jackson, 25, all wanted by U.S. police before the hijacking—had been able to elude the screening system when they boarded at Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Airways did have the system in operation. It is based on checking passengers to see if they show behavioral traits that have been found common to most hijackers. If so, they must be further checked in at least one of three ways. Metal detectors may be used to check for weapons on their persons or in their luggage. They may be asked for identification. They may, ultimately, be tricked by law-enforcement officers.

Sources in Washington said that all three hijackers had betrayed the telltale traits and that all had been subjected to scrutiny with a hand-held metal detector.

What was not yet determined was whether the detector did not work or whether its readings were ignored by Southern Airways rushing to complete boarding of the flight.



Mao's Triumph

In 1957 Mao wrote: "The actual situation when the United States controls the majority in the UN is only provisional and eventually will change."

Mao has been right! The United States has lost the majority and its influence is decreasing. The Chinese communist party declares now that Nixon comes to Peking to present America's capitulation.

Meantime, horrors transpire from Chinese communist prisons. Maoists have gouged eyes with sulphuric acid and have cut tongues and hands of their helpless victims. In Tientsin, China, Catholic priests have been even buried alive. At least 100,000 Christians are imprisoned today in China.

Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent himself 14 years in communist prisons, describes in his books the courageous acts of faith of our suffering Christian brethren in communist countries.

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Sen. Proxmire Urges SALT by U.S., China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., urged today that the United States begin strategic arms limitation talks with China.

In a letter to Gerard C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Sen. Proxmire said it was because China possesses missiles capable of attacking the Soviet Union that Russia insisted during the SALT negotiations with the United States on retaining an anti-ballistic missile station at Moscow.



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BACK FROM CUBA—Southern Airways captain Bill Haas (center background, in uniform) riding down escalator at Miami airport Sunday behind security agent and stewardesses Donna Holman (left) and Karen Chambers.

McGovern to Keep Pressing For Shift in U.S. Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)
"It may be," the senator said of the election, "that it was over when Wallace decided not to run as an independent candidate and also did not throw his support to me."

In one bitter-sweet recollection on the 22 months of almost non-stop campaigning at a cost of \$24 million, Sen. McGovern remarked that the President, who had campaigned at all by comparison, "may have had his thumb stuck to the public pulse than I did."

Sen. McGovern's preoccupation with the war, during and since the campaign, was underscored by his explanation of the bitter rhetoric he had used in the television address the week before the election, when he denounced the President for "pretending" to be near a negotiated settlement of the war.

"I wanted to box Nixon in to the point where he would have to either end the war or admit that he was a fraud," he said. "I just couldn't let that election end," the senator said, "without saying that I was down as heavily as we did. We'll keep that heat on."

Sea Pollution Pact Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)
The American legislation prohibits specifically only high-level radioactive waste and chemical and biological warfare agents. In addition to those already mentioned, those in the convention include mercury and cadmium and their compounds, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil, lubricating oils, or generally just about anything that finds its way into the food chain or does not rapidly convert into biologically harmless substances.

Substances and materials requiring special permits are zinc, silicon compounds, cyanides and waste containing large quantities of beryllium, chromium, nickel and vanadium. The convention stipulates that any substance or material not mentioned in the list must be treated as if it were a hazardous waste and require a permit for its disposal.

The enforcement of the anti-dumping measures and sanctions is left to individual countries. There is no attempt in the convention to coordinate penalties.

The convention excluded warships and military aircraft "entitled to sovereign immunity under international law." However, it called upon signatory governments to abide by the anti-dumping regulations.

In addition, the convention called upon contracting parties to keep records of the nature and quantity of all matter permitted to be dumped and the location, time and method of dumping. It also calls on countries to monitor the seas around their coasts.

Tanaka Sets New Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
Liberal Democrats held 297 seats; the Japan Socialist party, 87 seats; Komeito, or Clean Government party, 47 seats; the Democratic Socialist party, 29 seats; and the Communist party, 14. There are also 14 vacancies.

Although foreign policy will be a secondary issue in the campaign, the opposition parties are expected to attack Japan's mutual security treaty with the United States, their favorite target. In the Diet over the last three weeks, Mr. Tanaka has been rather forthright in defending it as a necessity for Japan's security.

The opposition parties also are expected to focus their campaigns on Mr. Tanaka's plan for relocating industry and people from crowded areas to more remote parts of the nation, which they contend will only spread pollution and other environmental ills.

GIs in South Vietnam Are Reduced to 31,100

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (AP)—U.S. military strength in South Vietnam dropped last week to 31,100 men, a cut of 1,100 over the previous week, U.S. headquarters announced today.

The command said the total as of Nov. 9 was the lowest since March 31, 1965. Under the withdrawal program, U.S. forces in South Vietnam are to be cut to 27,000 men by Dec. 1.

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Regrets to announce the sudden passing away on September 7, 1972, of his colleague and friend

NICK BERTY

A service will be held on November 14, at 11:15 a.m. at the Crematorium of Paris La Chapelle, Paris.

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N. Vietnam, Viet Cong Assail U.S.

Criticism Sharpest Since Draft Accord

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong today made their strongest denunciation of the Nixon administration since Hanoi and Washington shook out a draft peace agreement in mid-October.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry demanded that President Nixon immediately sign the agreement and halt what it termed "extermination bombing" by U.S. B-52s in South Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry statement termed the air strikes "savage" and said they had caused heavy civilian losses.

The Viet Cong, in the first reaction from the Communist side on Mr. Nixon's re-election Nov. 7, said, "It is not important whether Nixon or McGovern won the election."

"The key problem," said the Viet Cong radio, "is whether the U.S. government will change its policy regarding the Vietnam issue. As regards Nixon, the war of aggression in Vietnam has not ended as he promised many times in his 1968 election campaign. But instead it has prolonged, expanded more and more, and has become more and more severe during his first four-year term."

The Viet Cong charged that Mr. Nixon had tried to spread the illusion that the United States desires peace to stave off anti-war protests and get more votes in the election.

"Extreme Treachery"

"He has in reality gone back on the official commitment of the United States government to sign the peace treaty on Oct. 31," the Viet Cong said. It accused Mr. Nixon of "extreme treachery and intransigence."

"The U.S. plot to use the deteriorating [Saigon] puppet government to do what the half-million American expeditionary troops have not been able to do—the imposing of neo-colonialism on South Vietnam—is only a crazy illusion," the Viet Cong said.

"Nixon's stalling in the signing of the peace treaty shows that while in piling up defeats and setbacks he has been trying his best to trick to maintain the presidency and at the same time prolong the war in order to buy time to step up the equipping and consolidation of the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet government."

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the B-52 strikes, together with many other war acts, are gross violations of the provisions agreed upon in the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. Together with the intensification of the delivery of arms and war materials to the Saigon puppet administration and the repression and elimination of patriots and peace-loving people detained in prisons in South Vietnam, these acts have exposed the perfidious, stubborn and warlike nature of the Nixon administration," the ministry said.



ROADSIDE DRAMA—Left alone for a few minutes by mother as they were trying to flee the fighting, child suddenly breaks into tears along Highway north of Saigon. And meanwhile, the quiet farm chickens, calmly at rest, seem rather oblivious to it.

A Strike Every 7 Minutes

U.S. Continues Heavy Raids On N. Vietnam Supply Routes

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—While the U.S. command rushes supplies and weapons into South Vietnam for Saigon troops, American warplanes continue their heavy bombing raids in an effort to prevent Hanoi from doing the same for North Vietnamese troops.

U.S. Navy and Air Force jets bombed the southern province of North Vietnam at a rate of one strike every seven minutes yesterday, flying 150 tactical air strikes and 11 B-52 missions, totaling up to 33 planes, the U.S. command said today in its daily news release.

The release did not disclose the total number of bombs dropped on the North. But, if the usual loads were carried, the planes probably dropped 3,000 to 6,000 bombs ranging in size from 250 pounds to 1,000 pounds each.

Damage Assessment

The news release said that preliminary damage assessment reports indicated that the bombs damaged or destroyed seven railroad cars, four trucks, two highway bridges, one railroad bridge, an airfield and a boat. It also said that "numerous secondary explosions and fires were observed."

U.S. planes also carried out heavy raids in the South. Ground fighting, however, was said to have tapered off slightly. The South Vietnamese General Political Warfare Department reported a total of 62 incidents, including 38 shelling attacks initiated by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops throughout South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. yesterday.

A few miles south of Saigon, Viet Cong saboteurs reportedly blew up a South Vietnamese Army ammunition dump early yesterday morning, destroying 1,000 tons of ammunition. Fires at the dump burned all day.

Elsewhere, North Vietnamese main force units were said to have pulled back from an area 15 to 25 miles north of Saigon, possibly to retreat.

Serious fighting between South Vietnamese Marines and North Vietnamese troops reportedly continued north of Quang Tri city near the demarcation line. Nearly 1,000 artillery, mortar and rocket shells were reported to have been shot into marine positions.

Rightist Assault Of Soviet Soldier Flees Berlin Jail

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (AP)—Eikehard Well, the 33-year rightist activist convicted shooting and wounding a Soviet soldier two years ago, escaped from his West Berlin prison today, police said.

They said that Well's cell found empty during the day as it was then discovered he had disappeared.

A widespread hunt immediately was launched with dogs and police searching the area around Tegel prison and an alert was sent throughout West Germany.

A letter was reported found Well's cell in which he said he had two keys and that prison walls were no barrier to him. Police said only that they believed that Well apparently used keys to get out of his cell. They did not say whether keys were home-made or had been smuggled to him.

Well was convicted of shooting and seriously wounding a Russian sentry at the Red Army memorial near the Brandenburg Gate, just inside West Berlin, on Nov. 7, 1970, the 53d anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Azad Sees Gromyko

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Abdus Samad Azad met his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, when he stopped over at Moscow Sheremetyevo Airport on his way home yesterday. Tass news agency reported today.

India, Pakistan Eye New Talks

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh told Parliament today that India and Pakistan might begin high-level talks to break a negotiating deadlock holding up implementation of their four-month-old peace agreement.

Regional military commanders started discussions in early August to establish the line of control in disputed Kashmir. India insisted the line had to be redrawn before occupied territory could be abandoned outside the state, as decreed in the agreement signed July 3 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. Mr. Swaran Singh noted that the commanders had met nine times, but "these discussions failed to iron out the differences."

Laos Airport Shelled

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Communist forces fired 51 rockets into Luang Prabang Airport today.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	20	60	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	40	Showers
ANKARA	5	41	Rain
ATHENS	12	62	Fair
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy
BOMBAY	8	45	Rain
BRAZILIA	8	42	Rain
BUENOS AIRES	10	50	Cloudy
CARACAS	22	72	Fair
CHICAGO	10	34	Cloudy
COLOMBIA	10	34	Cloudy
COSTA RICA	2	41	Rain
DUBLIN	9	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Showers
GENEVA	10	50	Rain
HAVANA	8	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Rain
LAOS	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LEON	10	41	Cloudy
LONDON	8	48	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Fair
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
MOSCOW	7	43	Rain
MUNICH	12	56	Showers
NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
ROME	18	64	Cloudy
SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
TOKYO	24	74	Fair
TUNIS	20	66	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Overcast
WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capital at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ist Democrats Forming ut McGovern Influence

STON, Nov. 13 (AP).—H. Humphrey and M. Jackson, two leaders for the Democratic nomination, are supporting a new organization, called the "New Politics" party, it was learned.

Staff ing at David

STON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The staff of the new organization, which would spend more time on his plans for executive branch and term.

House also said that it of Linton, the federal bureaucracy, led as a consultant, sent as a consultant, as chairman of a commission which completed a broad review of the executive branch and streamlining. Mr. Ash on the job at the today.

May Seek ort More ybeans

STON, Nov. 13 (AP).—A shortage of vegetable oil and its port more U.S. soybeans.

Union appears to, calculated decision, daily increased, in-paring materials are, and availability of, elements (meat) and, of vegetable oil, on said.

million bushels of, were sold to Russia.

is was reported in, culture, a weekly, of the department.

Majority, is envisioned as a base through which moderate or so-called "old line" Democrats can influence the party structure and members of Congress.

A coalition pamphlet speaks negatively of the "new politics" that it says, overcame the party this year, and calls for "restoring the party to its rightful place of leadership."

Sen. Humphrey, of Minnesota, and Sen. Jackson, of Washington, "have been aware of the creation of the ODM and are encouraging it," Sen. J. Watterberg, a founder of the group, said. "They have been kept up to date on its development and are in agreement with its ideas." He said it has not been determined exactly what part the two senators will play in the organization, however.

Ideas and Issues

Mr. Watterberg, who has worked for both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson in the past, said the ODM "will concentrate on ideas and issues, not personalities," but he made it clear in an interview that it is Sen. McGovern and his ideas that prompted the establishment of the organization.

He said plans for the new organization began earlier this fall when "many of us sensed a catastrophe brewing" in the presidential election.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the Democratic governors' caucus today called on party chairman Jean Westwood, to resign her position and let the new, expanded Democratic National Committee pick a new chief when it meets Dec. 9.

"The leadership should be considered anew," Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas said after a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic governors' caucus.

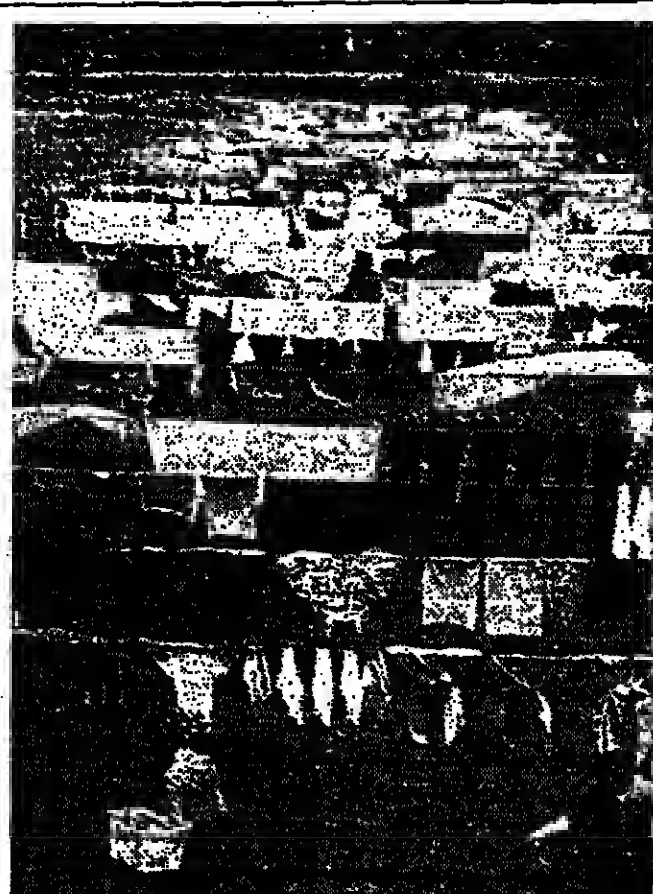
"When you don't win a national election it's time to reassess the leadership of the national party," Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland said. Also at the closed meeting here were Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine and Gov. Wendell Anderson of Minnesota.

Yesterday, former party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that, if he were still chairman, he would volunteer his resignation and seek a vote of confidence from the Democratic National Committee. But, he noted, Mrs. Westwood is not required to take that action.

Mr. O'Brien said the major job facing Democrats is to unite on a common ground because "clearly, the Democratic party is not a majority in this country."

Mr. O'Brien, Sen. McGovern's national campaign chairman, said President Nixon's victory showed that the Republicans have an opportunity to mold a majority, but that they have not yet done it.

"I think the Democratic party's shape for the future is an honest, sincere effort to bring us together," he said.



TV SOAP OPERA—No, this is not the backyard of a working class, multi-story housing development, but the set for a television commercial being filmed in Sydney, Australia. The photo is said to show amount of washing an average housewife does each year.

Challenging Watergate Charges

Key Nixon Counselor Accuses Post, CBS of 'McCarthyism'

By Robert H. Phelps

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon, has accused the Washington Post and the Columbia Broadcasting System of "McCarthyism" in their reports of the bugging of the Democratic National Committee and allegations of Republican efforts to "sabotage" the Democratic presidential primaries.

In a rare public appearance, the key Nixon assistant told the annual convention of the New England Society of Newspaper Editors Saturday night that the Post and CBS had been "unconscionable" in the way they had "printed, reprinted and eventually reported as a fact that which was indeed not a fact" regarding the attempted bugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington.

Specifically, Mr. Colson cited a Post article reporting that E. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's top assistant, had had access to a "secret fund" used to disrupt the opposition. Mr. Colson said that the Post repeated the charge without mentioning denials by Mr. Haldeman and by Hugh Sloan, the former finance chairman of the Nixon drive, who allegedly was the original source of the article.

Bradlee Singled Out

Mr. Colson, who played a major role in directing the campaign to re-elect President Nixon, singled out Benjamin Bradlee, the executive editor of the Post, for his harshest criticism.

Describing Mr. Bradlee as the "self-appointed leader" of a "tiny fringe of arrogant elitists" in journalism, Mr. Colson added:

"If Bradlee ever left the Georgetown cocktail set, where he and his elitist buddies dine on third-hand information, gossip and rumor, he would discover the real America. He might learn that all truth and knowledge does not emanate exclusively from the Post, the (New York) Times, and the networks. And that all of



ANOTHER FIRST—Texas State Senator Barbara Jordan of Houston became first black woman from South to be elected to U.S. House of Representatives. Sen. Jordan, 36, was elected from predominantly black district in Houston.

Poles to Keep Food Price Clamp

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Communist party First Secretary Edward Giersek today opened the Polish trade union conference with a pledge to maintain current food prices.

"We shall pursue a policy of stabilized food prices," Mr. Giersek told 2,000 delegates in the Congress Hall of Warsaw's Palace of Culture.

Two weeks ago, the Polish leadership announced that food prices, which have been frozen since bloody pre-Christmas rioting in 1970, would remain frozen for another year.

Mr. Giersek told today's opening session of the three-day conference the government was paying 26 billion zlotys (\$1.1 million) in subsidies to agricultural and food industries each year to maintain present food price levels.

U.S. Lauded By Brezhnev On Elections

Says Results Aid Prospects for Peace

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev tonight praised the U.S. presidential-year elections results for strengthening the prospects for world peace.

He also spoke of "serious changes for the better that have taken place recently in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States," and promised Moscow would do its part to continue the process.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks at a Kremlin banquet honoring a visiting Bulgarian delegation were reported by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

"Unlike the quarter-century of cold war," Mr. Brezhnev said, "this time the electoral campaign in the U.S. was dominated, as regards international questions, mainly by appeals for a peace-loving, realistic foreign policy. The electoral results indicate, it seems to us, support for precisely such a policy."

"On our part we are prepared to continue the improvement that has begun in Soviet-American relations, to further develop reciprocal advantageous cooperation in different fields based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We hold that such a development is in the interests of the two countries, at the same time constituting an important part of the general process of improving international relations and strengthening world peace."

The Tass excerpts also included some remarks on criticism of U.S. policy on Vietnam.

Mr. Brezhnev said, "Quite understandably, the attention of world public opinion is now riveted on the question of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam."

"The peoples of the whole world are demanding that the obstacles created by the American side literally on the eve of signing an agreement, be removed and the freedom-loving Vietnamese people be ended at the earliest time."

Syrian Is Slain By 3 Arabs in Paris Apartment

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP).—Three Arabs burst into the one-room apartment of a Syrian journalist early today and shot him dead in his dressing gown in front of his girlfriend.

Police said they believed the murder of Karam Khodr was politically motivated, but they had no clue as to the identity of his killers other than descriptions given by the girlfriend and other eyewitnesses.

Mr. Khodr, 36, had been living in the apartment in the 16th Arrondissement for the past five years. He was accredited as correspondent of the Damascus weekly Al-Ahram-Aljoudid, but Syrian Embassy officials said he was unknown to them.

Police did not identify the girlfriend. She told them the three Arabs came to the second-floor apartment, dragged Mr. Khodr out onto the landing and shot him after a brief argument. The men then fled in a car they had left at the front door. The car had been rented.

U.S. Navy Begins Disciplining 123 'Rebel' Sailors

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—About half of the 123 rebellious seamen who refused to return to the carrier Constellation have faced disciplinary hearings and received punishment, the Navy reported yesterday.

A spokesman said that the captain's court hearings probably will continue through tomorrow. The sailors, all but eight of them black, refused an order to return to the Constellation Thursday and were charged with being absent without authorization for about six hours. They complained of racial discrimination in jobs and discipline.

Captain's court hearings, the mildest form of formal military punishment, are being conducted by Capt. Robert McKenzie, commandant of the North Island Naval Air Station.

Navy spokesmen said that those who faced hearings received various sentences. Capt. McKenzie is authorized to inflict extra duty, reduction in rank and loss of up to a month's pay. The sailors will remain under Capt. McKenzie's jurisdiction until they complete individual counseling, which the Navy says will give them a chance to air grievances and seek solutions to problems.

Polish-Belgian Talks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP).—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olsowski flew here today from Warsaw for a three-day official visit, expected to be mainly devoted to talks with his Belgian counterpart, Pierre Harmel, on the future European security conference.

Live Arts First Reflects Political Thaw

Peking Acrobatic Troupe to Tour U.S.

By George Gent

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Peking, in what appears to be another move toward normalizing relations with the United States, is for the first time permitting one of its major cultural attractions to perform here.

The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria, a company of 55 gymnasts, dancers, musicians, jugglers and magicians, will arrive in this country on Dec. 16 following a month-long tour of Canada and will perform, starting Dec. 18, in four U.S. cities: Chicago, Indianapolis, New York and Washington.

The tour by the Chinese troupe marks another stage in the gradual thaw in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China that began after President Nixon's historic visit this year to the Chinese mainland. Since then China has eased restrictions on visits to the mainland by journalists, students, businessmen and others.

The Chinese government also

permitted a filmed presentation of the Peking Ballet's production of "Red Detachment of Women" to be shown on U.S. television and the filming by a television crew of many aspects of Chinese life.

But this is the first time that a live arts group has been allowed to come here. Considering the importance the Communist government has always given to cultural exchanges, the move is considered of major significance by the U.S. promoters of the visit.

Announcement of the tour was made here jointly by Alexander Eckstein, chairman of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, a non-profit educational organization with headquarters in New York City, which was instrumental in arranging the visit, and Norman Singer, executive director of the City Center, which will serve as co-host and financial manager of the tour.

The tour was arranged jointly by Robert P. Brannigan, director of the City Center's Division of Special Productions, and Douglas P. Murray, program director of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. It will get underway Dec. 18 with six performances at Chicago's Opera House. They will be followed by four performances, starting Dec. 27, at the Clowes Memorial Auditorium in Indianapolis; the City Center engagement, starting Jan. 2, and three performances at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, probably beginning Jan. 8.

The initiative for the tour came from the Chinese government.

B. Preston Schoyer, executive director of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, said the State Department has not been involved in the negotiations, beyond the granting of visas, but that its Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs was "very sympathetic" to the tour.

Exile Expected to Return Friday

Unsure, Fearful Argentina Awaits Peron

By Joseph Novitski
 BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (UPI)—This week Juan D. Peron, the populist leader whose 10 years in power left a deep mark on Argentina, is supposed to return after 17 years in exile. There is a strange blend of apathy, fear, excitement and doubt in the country which is waiting for him.

The former president, at 77 years of age still the active leader of the largest single political following in Argentina, is scheduled to arrive here by plane Friday morning. But there seems to be no public agreement on exactly what Mr. Peron is coming to do, or how long he will stay.

There is even some doubt in Buenos Aires, where his return is the prime topic of conversation around the little metal tables of sidewalk cafes, that Mr. Peron will go through with it.

In the conversations last week, depending on who was talking, Mr. Peron's return was seen as a signal of bloody violence in the streets, or of political peace in a divided country, or of a military uprising against him, or of a popular uprising against Argentina's military government—or of nothing at all.

The man himself, who ruled

Argentina as elected president from 1946 to 1955 with powers that steadily approached dictatorship, declared last Tuesday that he is returning "as a peace offering."

In two years of maneuvering and negotiation with the military government headed by Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, he appears to have settled into a basic agreement to help the country toward presidential elections next March, the first Argentine elections in seven years, to recognize a supervisory role for the military in any post-election government and not to be a candidate himself.

But appearances around Mr. Peron, Argentines recall, have always been misleading.

The government, based on an officer corps that has barely swallowed its hostility to Mr. Peron enough to authorize his return, has been courting the aged leader on the ground that only his presence can end the division of Argentina into two hostile camps—Peronists and anti-Peronists.

Senseless Division

"That division no longer makes the least sense," President Lanusse said in a speech last Friday night in Mendoza, a provin-

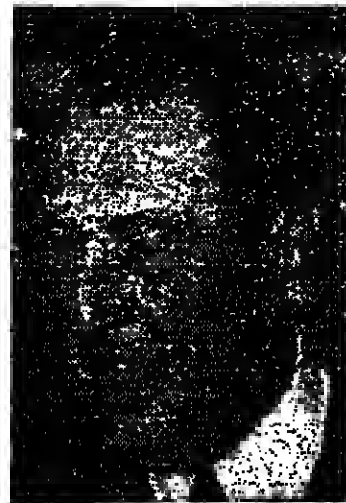
cial capital. The division has stymied Argentine politics since Mr. Peron was chased from the presidency and into exile by a military revolt in 1955. It has bred governments with uncertain or changing economic policies and probably led to the country's current economic stagnation.

"It is hard for me to understand the reasons why Argentines with a common goal cannot develop the solutions that the country and the people demand," Mr. Peron said in the message announcing his return. He added that he hoped his presence would help to bring Argentines together.

There are still fears, however, that his arrival could mean just the opposite. Military commanders, who met for two hours Saturday, are reliably reported to fear that a huge crowd of Mr. Peron's supporters at the airport could degenerate into a hostile mob.

But the first group celebration of his return, a festival featuring Peronist entertainers, had to be canceled Thursday night when only 323 Peronists showed up to fill a 20,000-seat stadium.

Most Peronist leaders have echoed their chief in calling for calm. But Rodolfo Galimberti,



Juan Peron

the leader of the far-left youth wing of Mr. Peron's movement, asked students to arm for revolution on Friday. The outlook for that day remains uncertain.

2-Day Rome Visit

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—Madrid airport sources said today that Mr. Peron will fly to Rome tomorrow morning for a two-day visit before returning to Argentina on Friday.

Peronist sources here said Mr. Peron might have audiences with Pope Paul VI and President Giovanni Leone.

2 More in Australia Suspected of Cholera

SYDNEY, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Two more persons suspected of having cholera were isolated in Australia today as health authorities took precautions against the spread of the disease. Apart from 38 confirmed cases, there are 25 persons under observation in isolation throughout Australia.

A 60-year-old man who arrived in Darwin today on a BOAC jumbo jet, flying from London to Melbourne, was one of those detained. The plane, which had passed through Bahrain, blamed as the source of last week's outbreak, was fumigated before being allowed to take off. A Dutch passenger who died last week in Wellington, New Zealand was the only fatality.

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Obituaries

Rudolf Friml Is Dead at 92, Composer of 33 Operettas

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Rudolf Friml, 92, the composer of such operetta favorites as "Rose Marie" and "The Vagabond King," died yesterday in Hollywood.

Gallant busses and lovely princesses are not often seen on the stage nowadays, but the melodies that Rudolf Friml wrote for them are still being sung.

At least one, "Gianna Mia," dates from 1912, when the composer's first operetta, "The Firefly," was produced. Other favorites are "Indian Love Call" and "Tum Tum Tum" from "Rose Marie" and "The Song of the Vagabonds" and "Only a Rose" from "The Vagabond King."

Although the fashion changed in musical comedy, Mr. Friml remained an unreconstructed romantic.

"I like a full-blooded libretto with a hucous melody, rousing choruses and romantic passion," he declared.

He was born in the Prague of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His father was a baker who preferred playing the accordion to rolling a strudel.

Young Friml first visited the United States in 1901 as the accompanist of Jan Kubelik, a celebrated violinist of the period. Mr. Friml returned in 1908 and decided to stay.

For the next six years he devoted himself to piano recitals and composition.

First Chance
 Mr. Friml was building a modest reputation when a clash of temperament between two titans of operetta, Victor Herbert and the Italian sourette Emma Trentini, gave him his first chance to compose for the stage. Miss Trentini's refusal to make a curtain call caused Mr. Herbert to cancel plans to direct another vehicle for her and the prospective producer, Arthur Hammerstein, decided to call on the untired Mr. Friml.

The result was "The Firefly," with lyrics and book by Otto Harbach. A quarter of a century later Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald starred in a somewhat altered film version. For it, Mr. Friml in collaboration with Herbert Stothart, wrote the melody for "The Donkey Serenade."

After "The Firefly," Mr. Friml composed new operettas almost at the rate of one a year for more than a decade. These bore such

titles as "Kathinka," "High Jinks," "You're in Love" and "Tumble Inn." All were successful.

"Rose Marie"

One of his most notable works opened in 1924. It was "Rose Marie," for which Mr. Harbach and the young Oscar Hammerstein 2d provided the book and lyrics.

"The Vagabond King," a free adaptation of the career of French poet, Francois Villon, opened the following year. In 1928 Mr. Friml's show was "The Three Musketeers," for which P.G. Wodehouse contributed some of the lyrics.

With the Depression, the public taste began to change. "Luana," set in Hawaii, was a failure in 1930, as was "Aminta," produced four years later.

After that Mr. Friml moved to Hollywood, where he supervised film versions of several of his 33 operettas. He continued to compose, but as the years went on he devoted more and more time to foreign travel.

Into his 80s he continued to express his views with surprising vigor and always with good nature. From time to time one of his successes would be revived, and he would conduct a concert of his greatest hits.

Mario Viniguerra

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mario Viniguerra, 55, an Italian journalist and writer noted for his studies on English literature, died at his home here today.

The late King George VI made Mr. Viniguerra an honorary knight commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Viniguerra was jailed during the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini for his liberal ideas.

Rep. Frank T. Bow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Rep. Frank T. Bow, 71, R., Ohio, who was retiring after 11 terms in Congress, died early today at Bethesda Naval Hospital after a 12-year battle with heart trouble.

Rep. Bow, ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, was admitted to the hospital Oct. 17, the day before the 84th Congress adjourned, "suffering from severe exhaustion," his office said.

The cause of death was not immediately announced, but he had a history of heart disease



Rudolf Friml at his Hollywood home in 1968

and had suffered at least three major heart attacks.

He said several months ago that he would not seek re-election this year, and a few weeks ago President Nixon announced that he intended to nominate Rep. Bow as ambassador to Panama.

Tom Wisdom

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 13 (AP)—Tom Wisdom, 65, one of Britain's best known racing drivers in the 1930s and 1940s, died in a nursing home here last night. The cause was not disclosed.

Mr. Wisdom competed 12 times in the Le Mans 24-hour race, failing to finish only once, when his Bristol speedster caught fire at 140 miles an hour. He took part in 28 Monte Carlo Rallies.

In 1949 he was in a team that broke world speed records on the Bonneville salt flats in Utah.

Vera M. Inber

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Vera M. Inber, 52, Russian poet, war correspondent and writer who defended poet Boris Pasternak against critics' attacks in the 1960s, has died, Izvestia said today.

The newspaper gave no cause of death for Mrs. Inber, considered by many to have been the Soviet's outstanding living woman.

Fernando Po Deal Of Nigerians Denied

LAGOS, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The Equatorial Guinea ambassador here, Jose Olori-Dogbe, day denied reports that Nigerian workers had clashed with the police on island of Fernando Po.

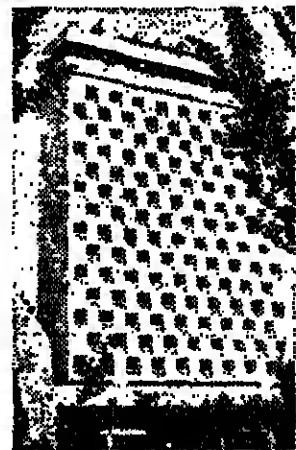
Nigerian plantation workers played under a labor agreement with Equatorial Guinea as men were killed when broke up a demonstration island. A group which here by sea claimed it escaped. A spokesman for Nigerian External Affairs try said information was from the Nigerian mission island.

Travel Agents Cong

LISBON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Sixth world congress of agents opened here today tended by nearly 200 delegates from 61 countries.

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Congress of Italian Socialists Lit on Left or Right Alliance

NOA, Nov. 13 (AP).—The congress of Italian Socialists today split into two camps over whether to return to government or stick with the communists in the opposition.

Secretary Giacomo Mancini led up floor debate with a plea for party unity. His rival, Francesco De Martino, made clear he wanted Mr. Mancini's policy of along with the Com-

de Martino told the congress Saturday the Socialists start talks with the democratic Christians on a center-left coalition with the center government under Giulio Andreotti.

The governments ruled for a decade until last year when Mr. Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, became premier. He replaced the party in the cabinet with

France Facing Oil, Mail and One Strikes

IS, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The face a four-day disruption of services tomorrow when teachers, municipal employees and post-office workers go on strike in turn.

A focal point of the action is the state-run railways, workers striking for the time in a month to back claims and demands for working conditions.

tomorrow to the end of the week. The disruption will come in the Paris region. Around commuter lines from the city will be struck tomorrow, he said Wednesday, the last Thursday, and the week with service from Friday.

Trucks will provide emergency service from suburbs to Paris and other cities will find their rubbish streets. Some schools are short of teachers, while postal office employees are to stay away from work.

Monday will see post-office workers cutting some services, down mail and affecting ones. The effect of this on letter deliveries is expected to be felt for the rest of the week.

each case the strikes are led by the two major trade unions, the Confédération Générale du Travail and the Fédération Française de Démocratie du Travail.

stoppages are aimed at fighting claims for wage raises.

conservative-minded Liberal party ministers. "We will never weaken the right wing if we weaken ourselves first," Mr. Mancini said. "If there is still room for reflection, it is good that the reflection be done now, because party unity must be put above all interest of factions and personal groups."

Mr. Mancini, 56, a south Italian like Mr. de Martino, has been accused by opponents inside his own party of mismanagement and corruption in running the party as secretary since 1969. His followers in Sicily and other southern areas have been accused of faking party membership cards to maneuver for more representation in the congress.

The party also is reported going broke for the first time in more than a decade.

Mr. Mancini warned the congress that the Christian Democrats welcome any weakening of the Socialists and have no intention of opening up the government to them. He quoted Christian Democrat secretary Arnaldo Forlani as saying recently that if the present government were to collapse "it would be necessary to make up one just like it immediately."

Tonight the congress is to vote on final motions and elect a new central committee. The central committee will name a new party directorate, which will select a new secretary.

Mr. de Martino was expected to control a majority, thanks to the support of veteran party leader Pietro Nenni.

Eton Drops Off-Campus Uniform Rule

WINDSOR, England, Nov. 13 (AP).—Boys at Eton, the school that has produced many British leaders, have been excused from wearing their "conspicuously idiotic" uniform when away from the school precincts.

The news, hailed by all Etonians, will be a blow to American tourists. Formerly, the boys at this school had to wear their traditional black top hats, black coats with tails and white wing collars wherever they went.

The Chronicle, the college's magazine, said: "This will stop the American tourists capturing for immortality with cameras the depressed demeanor of a youth of 13 in penguin attire. No longer will we look so conspicuously idiotic."



ROYAL FLING—Britain's Prince Charles, who celebrates 24th birthday today, dancing with his cousin, 8-year-old Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, daughter of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowden, at Balmoral.

Troops Slay IRA Suspect During Belfast Gun Battle

BELFAST, Nov. 13 (UPI).—British troops pursuing a stolen car killed a suspected Irish Republican Army guerrilla today in a Belfast gun battle, the army said.

In another clash, soldiers shot and wounded a bank robber as he backed toward a getaway car using the bank manager as a shield.

The hijacker's death was the 629th in three years of violence between Northern Ireland's majority Protestants and minority Roman Catholics.

[Tonight, a 28-year-old Catholic man, shot down by an apparent assassination squad 24 hours earlier, died in a hospital in Belfast, Reuters reported. This raised the death toll to 630.]

The running gun battle had erupted in Belfast's Roman Catholic Falls Road when troops in a Land Rover and an armored car spotted a car stolen earlier by suspected IRA gunmen and gave chase.

Suddenly a rifle was poked from a window of the fleeing vehicle and firing commenced at the pursuers, an army spokesman said.

The troops returned the fire. The car swerved, a tire burst and

Debré, Carrington Talks
LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—French Defense Minister Michel Debré will hold talks with British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington here Nov. 20 and 21, British officials said today.

20th Bomb Found in Mail In Britain

Foreign Office Denies Arab Embassies Link

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—London police today disposed of the 20th letter-bomb found in Britain in the current wave of terror by mail aimed at Jewish firms and individuals.

The bomb was found at a Jewish-owned automobile firm in the capital's financial district as police renewed their warning to the Jewish community to beware of suspicious mail.

Only one person—a director of a diamond company—has been injured since the letter-bombs began arriving here last Friday from India.

In Scotland, police officers today looked through three bags of mail reaching Glasgow from Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta. They gave clearance to 300 letters bearing Indian postmarks.

This followed the discovery during the weekend of two letter-bombs posted in Bombay and delivered to the offices of two Jewish businessmen in Glasgow.

In London, the Foreign Office issued a special statement saying there was no foundation for press reports which suggested that the British government believed that Arab embassies in London were implicated in "recent acts of terrorism against the Jewish community in Britain."

The statement also said there was "no foundation whatsoever" to reports that the government planned to take up the matter with Arab embassies.

In the House of Commons, Home Secretary Robert Carr said in response to a question that the government would act with great seriousness on "any evidence we may see about any diplomats or any foreign embassy giving aid or comfort to this sort of activity."

Meanwhile, the staff of one London postal depot met management officials to discuss mail handling. One report said that some workers wanted a ban on all overseas mail.

Dayan to Confer With Aide to Laird

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who is on a private visit to the United States, will meet tomorrow with Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush, the Pentagon said today. A spokesman said that it was uncertain whether Gen. Dayan would meet Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Parliament Member Reproved In India for Wearing CIA Badge

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (AP).—A member of the Indian Parliament was admonished by the speaker today for entering the chamber wearing a badge that said, "I Am a CIA Agent."

"I do not think it proper for a member to come to the House with a symbol," Speaker J.S. Dhillon told Puro Modi, whose Swatantra party is considered the most pro-American of the numerous Indian parties.

Whatever a member's feelings on an issue, Speaker Dhillon said, the dignity and decorum of the House should be maintained.

Communist and Marxist members had complained that Mr. Modi was indirectly defending the CIA's activities in India.

Mr. Modi announced a month ago that he would wear the badge to the opening parliamentary session of the winter sitting to protest statements by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party blaming the CIA for many of India's internal problems.

Britain Quits Returning to Uganda Asians Who Immigrated Illegally

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Britain today decided to halt the deportations of Ugandan Asians who arrived here illegally with the influx of Asian holders of British passports expelled by President Idi Amin.

This announcement, made in Parliament by Home Secretary Robert Carr, followed a row over publication of a press report that Britain was "secretly deporting" back to Uganda refugee Asians who were Ugandan citizens.

Mr. Carr told the House of Commons that, so far, 10 Ugandan Asians had been sent back. There were probably about 40 more here illegally, he said.

The minister said that expulsion of the non-British refugees would be deferred for 60 days to allow for international consultations on their future.

New Delhi Probes 14-Yr.-Old Guru's Financial Sources

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government is investigating a religious movement headed by a 14-year-old guru who is India's latest spiritual export to the West, sources said today.

They reported that Mrs. Gandhi has taken a personal interest in her capacity as head of all intelligence agencies—in the controversy surrounding guru Maharaj Ji, known to his devotees as Lord of the Universe, Prince of Peace and the Perfect Master.

One senior member of the government said that Indian diplomatic missions in countries where the guru's Divine Light Mission operates—including the United States and Britain—have been asked to investigate financial aspects of the movement.

The government, he said, wants to determine whether the mission is violating Indian law, particularly regarding restrictions on Indian nationals having bank accounts and capital assets abroad.

The controversy began when the guru returned to India last week in a jumbo jet filled with 350 American disciples—and a suitcase containing about \$65,000 in money, watches and jewels, including diamond rings and a pearl necklace. Customs impounded the suitcase.

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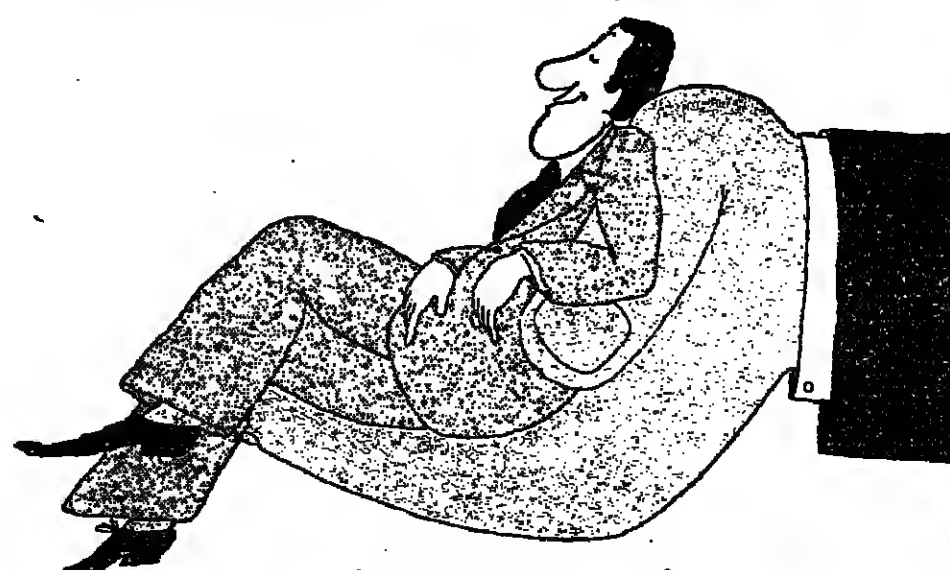
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The Return of Juan Peron

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the return of Juan Peron, Argentina's dictatorial president-in-exile, is being awaited with a complex confusion of hope, fear and plain uncertainty. Will he unite a divided nation—or produce a violent confrontation? The government worriedly hopes for the former, and Peron has said that his intention is just that. But his more radical supporters and more confirmed foes anticipate trouble.

This mixed reaction matches the career of Juan Peron. The product of a military uprising, he won enough support from the younger officers, troops and workers to win election as president in 1946. By a combination of flamboyant nationalism and the introduction of an excellent system of social services, he established a strong popular base, which has not only survived 17 years of exile but has grown broad enough to make the Peronista party a serious threat to the present government.

Juan Peron will face another legacy of his regime when he returns to Argentina. His cultivation of the "descamisados"—the shirtless ones, Argentina's equivalent of the revolutionary French sans culottes—produced many worthy social reforms. But it also gave great strength and many aspirations to the Argentinian labor movement. More-

over, it was expensive. When Peron was ousted in 1955 by a military junta (the higher officers always mistrusted him), Argentina was on the verge of economic chaos, with galloping inflation, a very adverse balance of payments, and a peso that was rapidly dwindling in value.

His successors have tried, largely in vain, to cope with all of these phenomena. An alternation of military and civilian governments managed to arrest the explosive inflation, but at the moment it seems to be at the expense of economic stagnation, with a discontented labor force and groups of radical students yearning for the return of Peron.

Peron, in his heyday, had the backing and guidance of the shrewd, charismatic Eva Peron, who died before he left the country. From his house in exile in Spain have come little philosophical light or leading. What his presence—at 77—or his talents—without Eva—may accomplish toward developing (in Peron's words) the "solutions that the country and the people demand" awaits the test of his return. And whether his combination of demagoguery and half-disguised force has any real relevance to Argentina's current problems must also be put to another trial. Friday will, in any case, be a highly important day in Argentina's historical calendar.

The End of the German Question

With scarcely anyone in the United States paying heed, the German question—nothing less than the toughest and most dangerous political issue in the world over the last quarter century—was formally resolved the other day. That the event could have transpired with so little excitement is much more than testimony to the coincidence of the American elections. It marks the very real easing and normalizing of East-West relations that has taken place in the last few years.

What happened the other day is that democratic West Germany, a member of NATO, and socialist East Germany, a member of the Warsaw Pact, concluded a "basic treaty." In it they agreed to stop treating each other, and to stop letting others treat them, as deadly rivals; and to start treating each other, and to start making others treat them, as good neighbors. The language of the treaty is a whole lot more complicated but that is the essence of it.

Implementation of its various aspects will take various lengths of time. For instance, it will take years for the city of Pankow to gain confidence to give its citizens the right to decide whether they want to live in East Germany or West. But the fundamental step of accepting the postwar division of Europe as real, if not permanent, and accommodating relations to that acceptance, has been taken. War in or over Europe is now virtually unthinkable.

It was Washington and Moscow, of course, which made the treaty of the two German

states possible and necessary. But the role played by the two Germans themselves was more than mere tail-of-the-dog. Willy Brandt's "Eastern policy" of reconciliation has been widely hailed. Erich Honecker's "Western policy"—adapting his country to the demands of international détente—must be noted, too. Turning East Germany from pariah to full-fledged participant in European affairs was no mean feat. He did it essentially by acceding to a Berlin agreement in which others made the key decisions on how his territory would be crossed, and by putting a face of political moderation on the strong economic body built up by his predecessor, Walter Ulbricht.

We assume that ratification of the "basic treaty" will go off without a hitch after the West German elections next Sunday. With the German question thus formally solved, the focus of European diplomacy can and will turn to continental approaches to security and general welfare. Talks on European security and cooperation are to begin among some 35 states, including both Germany on Nov. 22 in Helsinki. More restricted talks on lowering troop levels in Central Europe will open in January. By next year both German states will be in the United Nations. Already East German trade officials are packing their bags to come to the United States; diplomatic recognition cannot be far away. It is an immensely satisfying moment in world affairs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Thieu's Reaction to Peace Plan

President Thieu's earlier tough reaction to the peace plan was obviously aimed at rallying popular support for his stand on the proposed settlement of the Vietnam question, but hindsight suggests that he was primarily out to hold up final negotiations, pending the outcome of the U.S. presidential election. He adopted a similar tactic in 1968 when he boycotted the Paris peace talks for nearly six months until after the result of that year's U.S. presidential election, which put Mr. Nixon in the White House. President Thieu, it seems, feels that once President Nixon is installed for another four-year term he could negotiate from strength and adopt a stiffer attitude towards Hanoi in securing a settlement.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

SALT and Spy Satellites

The broad objectives of SALT-2 should be fairly clear. Apart from converting the limited agreement of SALT-1 into a permanent one, it should work toward a reduction in the number of arms and a limitation on their quality. But how? Disarmament measures need not only be acceptable to both sides, but to be verifiable. The most significant achievement of SALT-1 was

possibly the joint understanding that neither power would interfere with the other's monitoring network of "spy" satellites and sensors. Whatever agreements can be reached during the next few years in Geneva must depend to a large extent on the capacity of these national systems.

—From the Times (London).

Letter Bombs

Letter bombs come in the same category as kidnapping and hijacking. This depressing fact is that this kind of violence seems to be becoming more frequent as the larger powers and political groupings have been trying . . . to reduce the likelihood of explosions and conflicts on the largest scale.

Settlements can only be reached by compromise and unfortunately the very nature of such settlements excludes the participation of the extreme letter-bomber, the hijacker or the kidnapper. He will persist partly on the questionable premise that any publicity, however bloody, is better for his cause than none. He persists also in the desire to grab the whole loaf, rather than to settle for half. In the process not only are innocent people hurt and killed, but men without even the shadow of a political excuse are drawn in to practice this private enterprise violence.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1897
CONSTANTINOPLE—An important declaration has just been made at the Porte by the Russian Ambassador. It was to the effect that if the Ottoman government intended to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to fresh armaments, the Russian government would remind it of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity owing by Turkey, and already amounting to over 11 million pounds, payment of which Russia would then demand.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1922
CHICAGO—Police Chief Charles Fitzmorris intends to motorize the entire police force and has requested a supply of automobiles in which policemen will cover their beats. Chief Fitzmorris claims that the modern crook has eliminated the patrolman on foot. He said he will place three policemen in each car to cover the beats and they must telephone to the station every 20 minutes. It is certainly a worthy program.



'Control Tower to Dr. Kissinger—I've Lost Track—Are You Coming Or Going?'

What Is the Question?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—One day during the campaign Michigan's Democratic candidate for senator, Frank Kelley, saw a line of people waiting for unemployment compensation. He went up and asked a man what was on his mind in this election. The man answered: "Busing."

The story illustrates the failure of perception on the part of many liberals in 1972. We thought such issues as busing, amnesty and pot were mere distractions from the real domestic problems facing America—economic injustice and social disorder. But in the terms that decide elections that was simply wrong: the voters cared more about the supposed distractions.

Sen. McGovern was seen by many people as someone challenging basic American values, such as thrift and puritan morality. To those who know him it must seem absurdly unfair to regard such an old-fashioned, decent man as a figure of the counter-culture. Some might also find a good deal of hypocrisy and illusion in Americans' view of their own culture. But illusions matter, and George McGovern could never escape from his identification with threatening ideologies.

Nixon Accurate

That must explain, in some measure, the extraordinary immobility of the public opinion polls in this campaign. There was justified criticism of McGovern's defenselessness and failure to frame issues, but, in fact, nothing seemed to matter. President Nixon's judgment is accurate enough: "This election was decided the day he was nominated."

But there were factors apart from the image of the challenging candidate. Undoubtedly the most important was race. No one likes

to say so; the whole of election night went by with hardly a word on television. But the fact is that many white Americans feel themselves threatened by black people, and they think Richard Nixon is the man to keep down the threat.

One of the most interesting pieces of analysis in the campaign was a look at voter attitudes by Jack Rosenthal of The New York Times. People's views on welfare, education, crime and other such issues, he found, really added up to race. He concluded that the white view of blacks, however unspoken, was central to current politics.

Such realities should be recognized not only as a matter of hindsight, to explain the election result, but in order to understand the present program in American politics. For one can detect familiar misconceptions creeping into liberal conversation already.

Surely Mr. Nixon will want to be a statesman, it is said, now that he has had this great victory. He will want to make a record on the great domestic problems of a kind that history will praise as it will his foreign policy initiatives toward China and the Soviet Union.

The trouble with that view of a likely Nixon approach in the next four years is that it makes a very large assumption about what constitutes historical wisdom or statesmanship in domestic affairs. It assumes that a President free of partisan considerations would want to take bold steps to cure this country's social ills, for example to moderate the worst extremes of wealth and poverty.

But President Nixon does not accept the premise. He made that admirably clear in his candid and fascinating talk with Garnett Hornor of The Washington Star-News just before the election.

In talking about what he saw as the problems facing this country, he did not emphasize the crisis of the cities or racial tension or the fact that millions live in corrupting need and squalor. He spoke of ending "permissiveness," of restoring law and order, of government spending, of continuing legal and judicial conservatism.

In short, it would be altogether surprising to see large new federal programs in the next few years, as it would be to have the administration propose tax reforms with the aim of even modest income redistribution. The President does not believe in such approaches. And to put it mildly, he has no mandate for them.

Mood of Voters

That is why those who opposed Mr. Nixon should not fool themselves about the mood of the voters who elected him. That handily majority did not vote for new openness to the black minority; it voted at most for benign neglect. It did not vote for new government expenditures; it voted for tax restraint. It did not vote for experimentation in society; it voted for the status quo.

Liberals may continue to be skeptical of the argument that America needs a time of relative repose, that time will solve more problems than radical change. They may be even more concerned that years of neglect will make this country explode in renewed tension.

But liberals have to realize that they lost this election—and understand that others have fundamentally different perceptions. They might remember the words of Gertrude Stein on her deathbed. She murmured, "What is the answer?" There was silence, and she said: "In that case, what is the question?"

The Logic of Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—After Watergate, it is tempting to think of the coming reshuffle in the administration as a game of pin the tail on the donkey. But the shakeup is actually occasioned by larger developments. The changing needs to be measured against sweeping changes of perspective in domestic and foreign policy.

In domestic policy, the country is entering a wholly new atmosphere. Over the past eight years government has acquired a dirty name.

It is now widely recognized that the programs of the Great Society really don't work. Even if they did, there is no present disposition in the electorate to pay higher taxes for measures designed to help people in trouble.

Rid of Losers

In those conditions, a first (and fairly trivial) requirement is to get rid of the egotists and losers who have helped give government a black eye. That means sacking some of the people connected with various scandals, including Watergate. It hopefully means a new attorney general noted for some achievement besides political connections with the White House.

A second (more important) requirement is to carry through on the most urgent program needs. That involves a thorough overhaul of the tax system and universal health insurance, as a minimum. In these matters, the President is already well-served by George Shultz as secretary of the Treasury and Elliott Richardson, the secretary of health, education and welfare.

The third requirement (the one that is truly important) is very hard to meet. Somebody has to figure out a new rationale for domestic social policy. That somebody cannot be any old cabinet officer. Indeed, the new appointments to the domestic cabinet posts will be interesting chiefly as signs of which people are vain enough to want jobs with glamorous titles and no power.

The action in determining a new rationale is going to be at the center of government.

Whether the President wants to be more active in domestic affairs or (as I imagine) a cover for being inactive, he will need a new man in the White House who can re-establish basic directions in domestic policy.

In foreign policy the basic transition is even more fundamental. During the past four years, the emphasis in the Nixon administration was on dealing at the highest level with China and the Soviet Union. Working through his chief White House aide in the security field, Henry Kissinger, the President was able to do most of the important business in direct contacts with Chou En-lai and Leonid Brezhnev.

In the process, however, this country's relations with its most important partners in security and prosperity went awry. Now the emphasis has to be on righting the balance with Europe and Japan.

But there is no Brezhnev, to say nothing of Chou, in the more advanced countries. They are ruled by a gaggle of leaders jostling for renewal. Moreover, the business that has to be done with them, unlike the relatively simple business done with Peking and Moscow, involves highly detailed, and complexly interrelated, matters of encompassing defense, disarmament, money and trade.

There has to be a shift from architecture to needlepoint. Theoretically the right place to make this adjustment would be the State Department. A new secretary and a new deputy secretary would make lots of sense. But Mr. Nixon wants a secretary of state who moves the ball between the 40-yard stripes, not one who makes touchdowns. William Rogers fills that bill nicely and seems eager to stay on. Mr. Rogers wants as deputy a figure who will not upstage him. Other departments (notably Defense, Commerce and Treasury) with yearnings to do the foreign policy job are in fact too much beholden to clients in the military and business community to play a truly central role.

For the short run, accordingly, the right place to make adjustment is the White House itself. In particular it makes sense to

take on as deputy to Dr. Kissinger a man of first-rate analytic powers, with special equipment for new openings to the black minority; it voted at most for benign neglect. It did not vote for new government expenditures; it voted for tax restraint. It did not vote for experimentation in society; it voted for the status quo.

At last the oil companies will no longer be pampered by their depletion allowances. ITT and the Russian grain deal corporations will have to bite the bullet. Lockheed will have its loan rescinded. The Watergate creepers will get to know the back of the President's hand and United Aircraft Corporation's new vice-president, Clark MacGregor, will have no influence on the UAC's anti-trust suit at the Justice Department. Even Ronald Reagan may have to pay some taxes. Sen. Eastland will lose his plantation subsidy. Ralph Nader, finding no work to hand, will retire from the scene. The President's plans certainly refute nefarious charges that his major contributions came from the very rich.

A Scenario

Short on the glad tidings! President Nixon is going to retrieve America's character and restore its spiritual strength. No more will we see the U.S. citizen made " . . . dependent" nor will the President " . . . pander him and cater to him too much."

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Proud to Serve

The U.S. presidential election illustrates beautifully a point I have been trying to make ever since I left Vietnam. To the degree which the overwhelming Nixon vote reflects, not a particularly strong love of Nixon, but rather a fear or mistrust of McGovern—so the South Vietnamese villager must be judged along with his government, not

Bernard Levin

From London:

Are we in for a battle
(in the 90-day price,
income freeze) between
the government and the
courts on the one hand,
and the unions on the
other?

LONDON—Only a saint could fail to derive pleasure from the sound of a politician eating his own words, and the usual Mr. Heath made last week's repeated assurance that there would never while he and his Conservative government were in office, be any statutory control of prices and incomes, produced a sound of chewing and crunching so loud and prolonged that the hearers could only assume that he was eating the bones of the hide and the entrails, and probably finishing up with the salt-cellar, the crockery and the stove.

Well, it saved on the washing-up. But when the party was over, reality remained. The 90-day freeze (it can be extended for a further 60 days) allowed for in Mr. Heath's proposal is not seriously believed to be an end in itself; it does, however, have two vital functions. First, it served notice on the entire country, after the collapse of the attempts to get a voluntary freeze by agreement among government, management and unions, that the problem—the problem of galloping inflation, that is—would wait no longer. And that emergency legislation was the only answer. But second, the initial freeze can only be designed to hold the line while a long-term scheme is devised. That may have a voluntary component; indeed, it may—if the unions (who for the present are refusing to start another round of the talks) will agree to some version of the proposals they turned down—be entirely voluntary. But it is now as certain as anything except death and taxes that not more than 150 days from the passage of Mr. Heath's stop-gap freeze measure, Britain will have some kind of prices and incomes policy designed to last.

Will It Work?

So now the question has to be asked: Will it work? Well, there are some people determined that it will not. Some of the more extreme union militants have already declared that they will carry on as if no legislation existed; indeed, the leader of the key managerial union, Clive Jenkins, said as soon as Mr. Heath had made his statement that he and his union would ignore the measures. And has followed that up by announcing that his men will be starting five protective strikes this very week, in pursuit of a pay claim. Are we in for a battle between the government and the courts on the one hand, and the unions on the other?

To find an answer to this question, let us look at a case at present before the industrial relations court, the body set up to administer the present government's labor-relations law. It concerns a man who left one of the biggest unions after refusing to join in a wildcat strike at his place of work, and subsequently applied to rejoin. The union refused to allow him back in, so he went to the labor court to ask for a declaration that this

refusal was illegal. He got it but the union still refused to let him back in. So he went back to the court. Now earlier this year, five dockers had disobeyed an order of the court, and the court had decided (as it was empowered to do) to jail them for contempt. Immediately, a wave of "sympathy" strikes spread across the country (we came as close to a general strike as we have been these many years) and as I reported here at the time, a bizarre legal maneuver was resorted to in order to spring the men from jail and thus prevent the entire country coming to a halt. Would this happen again?

It did not. The labor court imposed on the union that had defied it, not jail sentences but a fine—of £5,000 so far. The union has flatly refused to pay, and the next move is up to the court. But observe now a clause in the small print of the legislation: the court does not now have to impose jail sentences for the non-payment of the fine. It has a neat alternative, which it proposes to use. It can appoint an administrator (rather like the official who, in English law, controls the assets of a bankrupt concern) who will be empowered to take the money from the union's bank account. And the beauty of this is that it is infinitely extendable. If the complainant is still not allowed back into his union, a larger fine can be imposed, and extracted from the union's assets, and so on until the union members wake up to the fact that their leaders are allowing their hard-earned union dues to be dissipated in this fashion, and do something about it.

Makes a Bet

Mr. Heath's memory is not so short that he does not recall the strikes when the dockers were jailed, nor is he so unobservant that he has failed to note what is happening in the present case. The emotive plea for union solidarity when a union man is scot, however justly, to jail, is one thing; it sounds less powerful, somehow, if what is happening is only the extraction from the coffers of one of the country's wealthiest unions of the money to pay an unpaid fine. Here is my bet on the table that, when the long-term freeze-law is ready, it will incorporate just such a provision as a penal sanction. I do not think my bet will have many takers.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

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by his love of democracy, but rather by a very real fear and mistrust of the Viet Cong and their bosses in Hanoi. How this, the most obvious political axiom of the entire Vietnamese engagement, could be ignored by my more liberal colleagues, is beyond me. I for one, am proud to have served in Vietnam, helping the South Vietnamese defend themselves against the foreign invasion from the North.

CHARLES H. EYFFER,
Oxford, England.

Not to Vote

David Broder's "U.S. Election: Voting For Immobility" (Herald Tribune, Nov. 7), points up a problem which perhaps he didn't intend to. If a cross-party Congress/executive can "paralyze the government" as he suggests, it implies

that the paper-thin differences between our two great political parties are of more importance than our national welfare. If this is true, I prefer not to vote.

J.C. ANDRULAITIS,
Milan, Italy.

Troubled Area?

In the story, "Paris Consul in Zaragoza Dies of Burns" (Herald Tribune, Nov. 8), I strongly protest: a) Your statement that Spain is in the same category as Vietnam when it comes to "troubled areas abroad." b) Your use of quotation marks around the word "inadvertently" when referring to the accidental bombing of the French mission in Hanoi. Do you think that Mr. Sustel was the target?

THOMAS SKEHAN,
Madrid.

* IASM is a non-profit organization connected to the CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO and provides free advisory services to businessmen willing to establish industrial or tourism ventures in Southern Italy.

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1973- Stocks and Bonds									
Stocks					Bonds					Stocks					Bonds				
High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield %	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield %	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield %	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield %
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November 14, 1972

7¾% Debentures Due 1987

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (100%)

Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-824.

(Continued on Page 11.)

**Rejects
Proposal
Tariffs****Also Turns Down
Free Trade**

Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Spain's Economic Commission today rejected a U.S. proposal for trade of industrial goods between the two nations.

Spanish Minister of Economy, Carlos Martínez Vázquez, said the proposal was "not in line with the government's policy of liberalization scheduled for next year."

Mr. Martínez Vázquez said the government's policy is to liberalize trade in a step-by-step manner, and that the U.S. proposal is "not in line with the government's policy."

last week proposed a trade agreement with the U.S. for lowering tariffs on U.S. goods.

Spain and Japan have been negotiating a trade agreement for some time, but the U.S. proposal is "not in line with the government's policy."

reference today ended the talks without a final agreement. The U.S. proposal is "not in line with the government's policy."

paratory Panel the conference has been held only on the basis of a so-called "informal" committee that would GATT member nations.

ministers will have to complete negotiations by the end of the year, and make a decision on the GATT ministerial conference expected to convene next September.

Mr. Martínez Vázquez said the U.S. proposal is "not in line with the government's policy."

tion means fixing concessions to counter external tariff in the new community Britain, Denmark and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Norton Simon to Acquire Max Factor**

Norton Simon Inc. plans to acquire Max Factor & Co. for about \$47.5 million in stock. Norton Simon president David J. Mahoney says: "The success of Max Factor in the international market was a major factor in our decision." Directors of both firms must approve the agreement in principle. It provides for the exchange of 1.115 shares of Norton Simon common stock for each of the 10.55 million shares of Max Factor currently outstanding. A Norton Simon spokesman said Max Factor would be operated as a separate division with no change in management.

Soviet Report New Gas Find

A new natural gas field has been discovered in the Tyumen region of west Siberia, a focus of interest for U.S. companies negotiating a vast natural gas deal with the Soviet Union, Tass news agency says. The gas field is situated between two deposits discovered earlier, one of which has a daily output of 1 billion cubic meters. The United States is contemplating a deal to buy natural gas worth over \$45 billion from the Soviet Union.

Ford Said to Plan Spanish Factory

Ford Motor Co. plans to set up a factory in Spain, the daily ABC newspaper reports. Talks between Spanish Industry Minister Jose María López de Letona and Ford president Henry Ford have brought an agreement near, the report adds. Of the three big U.S. auto-makers, only Chrysler is manufacturing cars in Spain.

Rhône-Poulenc Sees Same Profit

Rhône-Poulenc, of France, says that despite a forecast increase of between 5 and 10 percent in turnover this year it expects its profit to be little changed from last year. Rhône-Poulenc made a 1971 consolidated net profit of 34.3 billion francs on consolidated turnover of 12.03 billion francs. It adds that it expects an improvement in 1972 as new plant comes into operation and the effects of streamlining are felt. The completion of the current investment program should permit a rise in profit of about 20 to 25 percent in 1972, while a further increase of 8 to 10 percent is expected in turnover, the company says.

Revising Export, Import Laws**Japan Diet Passes Trade Surplus Bills**

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Japanese Diet today passed two trade bills and a large supplementary budget designed to reduce Japan's ever-increasing trade surplus.

The two bills, when they go into effect this month, will revise existing laws on exports and imports necessary to implement a five-point program which the government adopted on Oct. 20 to stave off a second upward revaluation of the yen.

The program called for a 20 percent across-the-board cut in tariffs on industrial and processed agricultural products, cur-

tailment of exports, and faster liberalization of restrictions on imports.

The Finance Ministry estimated that the surplus in Japan's international payments account would dwindle by \$800 million by the tariff cut, another \$300 million by expansion of import quotas, and still another \$400 million to \$600 million by expanding import financing and abolishing tax benefits for exporters, totalling about \$1 billion.

No estimate is available yet on the amount that could be cut from the surpluses by measures to be taken on export control

and liberalization of imports, since the ministries concerned are still working on them.

Rising Surplus

Despite the measures the government has taken so far to curb exports, Japan's trade surplus has continued to rise. The government predicts that the surplus will exceed \$8 billion this year.

Foreign exchange holdings rose to \$17.8 billion at the end of October, a gain of \$1.3 billion from the previous month. The reserves have increased 25 percent in the last 12 months.

The supplementary budget calls for an outlay of \$2.3 billion in the general account and \$1.2 billion in the loan and investment program. The supplementary budget brings the total appropriation for fiscal 1972 to \$44.3 billion, an increase of \$4.7 percent over the 1971 figure.

The government's Economic Planning Agency said that the additional budget would step up Japan's 1972 growth rate of gross national product to 9.5 percent, or 2.3 percent higher than the original estimate of 7.2 percent.

**Japan Shipyards Prosper
By Fixed-Price Contracts**

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP).—The Japanese shipbuilding industry's ability to offer fixed-price contracts at a time when most European yards are insisting on price escalation clauses is the major factor in a growing order backlog, according to a report by the Japanese Shipbuilding Association.

Mr. Pao was commenting on the sharp warning by West European shipbuilders to their Japanese counterparts delivered at the end of a three-day shipping conference here last week. The conference drew delegates from

13 countries belonging to the shipbuilding working party of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Japan now accounts for slightly more than half the total tonnage of new ships launched each year after starting from scratch at the end of the Second World War. Several big new shipyards are under construction, and that spells disaster as far as the Europeans are concerned.

European Attack

European representatives at the OECD meeting, fearing that Japan may soon account for 65 percent of the market, bitterly attacked the expansion plans and said the OECD "cannot countenance" a shipbuilding monopoly by any one country.

Mr. Pao, who owns World-Wide Ltd., is a big client of the Japanese shipbuilders. Just as the OECD conference was getting under way, he announced orders totaling \$200 million for six tankers measuring more than 200,000 deadweight tons apiece and a 160,000-ton oiler carrier, all from Japanese yards. And he is currently negotiating further orders.

Mr. Pao said that, despite last December's revaluation of the yen, which boosted the price of ships made in Japan by about 17 percent, large vessels still cost less here than they do in Europe.

Mr. Pao said the Japanese shipbuilders know the price of steel long in advance because steelmakers have organized their flow of raw materials on a long-term basis, have modern, efficient plants and can quote fixed prices. The shipbuilders have close relationships with the steel companies.

Mr. Pao also noted the tight relationship between shipyards and their subcontractors, which allows them to calculate the future cost of equipment.

In Europe, he said, the industry structure is loose, with separate and unrelated companies supplying the final assembler. Each of these concerns has its own labor problems and cost pressures, and the shipbuilder often does not know what they are until he finds the price of a certain piece of equipment has risen since the last time he ordered it.

Norway Orders Ships

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. said today it has received an order from Bergen, Norway, for three tankers of 264,000 deadweight tons each.

Italy Reports Deficit

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a payments deficit of 153 billion lire in September, compared to a surplus of 88 billion in September, 1971, according to preliminary data from Banca d'Italia. The central bank said the entire deficit was due to September's trade deficit.

Record French Surplus

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—France's trade balance reached a record surplus of 1.54 billion francs in October, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today. This compared with a 74-million franc surplus in September.

Exports in October reached 12.83 billion francs while imports totaled 11.29 billion francs.

**U.S. Controls
Seen Staying
Through '73****But Officials Seeking
Ways to Trim Program**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Officials who operate the Nixon administration's controls over wages, prices and rents are strongly disposed to narrow the program as a gradual step toward decontrol.

They are also afraid, they have indicated in private conversations, that the program is becoming excessively complex as more and more regulations and exceptions are issued.

Cabinet-level policymakers have been regularly non-committal, even in private, about whether the program will be continued beyond its present expiration date of April 30, 1973. Nevertheless, there are several indications that it will go on, perhaps throughout 1973.

Officials who actually operate the program also make no predictions, but it is plain that they expect it to continue.

There are several reasons why continuation of the program is probable. The strongest is the economic situation: The large number of collective bargaining agreements to be negotiated next year and the prospect that the continued expansion of the economy may generate some shortages of labor and materials, giving an upward pull to wages and prices.

A second is the administration's expressed belief that despite some movement toward a slower rate of inflation, the public's inflationary psychology persists.

One approach to trimming controls that is being examined is the exclusion of all retail and wholesale companies. The basic argument for doing so is that the administrative load on the Price Commission would be lightened without adding to inflationary pressures.

This analysis rests on the proposition that competition in retailing and wholesaling is keen and can be counted on to do a better job of controlling prices than any government agency can. Moreover, controls over distribution could be put on a stand-by basis, ready to be reactivated if necessary.

Dow Index Hits New Closing High

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Chewing its way through a heavy resistance zone, the Dow Jones industrial average set a record closing high for the second straight session today, but failed to soar above 1,000 as it did on Friday.

The Dow started out strong, weakened a bit in mid-session and turned firmer in the final hour of trading. A net gain of 1.81 put the index at 997.07 at the final bell.

**Rises to 997.07
In Active Trade**

Some analysts see the market currently in a consolidation phase, although the prevalent Wall Street view is that a closing above 1,000 is only a matter of time. During the last four weeks, the Dow has spurred ahead more than 75. Ordinarily, a gain of this magnitude requires time for the market to regroup and in-

duge in some profit-taking. Moreover, the 1,000 mark has come to pose something of a psychological barrier in the minds of many traders.

While the general market edged higher, selling pressure continued in numerous glamour issues with high price-earnings ratios.

Volume contracted to 17.21 million shares from Friday's torrid pace of 24.36 million shares.

The active list was sprinkled with a nearly equal assortment of fractional gains and declines. The only stock to change more than a point was Xerox, up 4 to 147. It tumbled 17 last week.

Xerox issued a statement today that noted in part: "Xerox has been advised of rumors to the effect that the Federal Trade Commission is considering action as a result of its investigation of our office copier, duplicator business. We do not know the source of these rumors."

The company went on to say it had issued a press release concerning the FTC investigation when it was started three years ago. The inquiry is still continuing and Xerox said it has not been advised as to what action, if any, the FTC proposes to take.

Coastal States Gas slipped 1 1/4 to 35 1/2 in active trading. The stock plummeted 11 3/8 last week to a 1972 low after the company disappointed followers by reporting only a token increase in quarterly earnings.

IBM, another strong feature, rose 4 1/2 to 376 3/4. Burroughs rose 2 1/4 to 210 3/8, and Digital Equipment 3 to 85 1/4. All three received favorable mention in a published report.

Max Factor gained 3 to 35 3/4. Norton Simon agreed in principle to acquire Max Factor for stock. Norton Simon's stock dropped 1 3/4 to 39.

Levitz Furniture eased 3/8 to 19. Levitz president Harry Foljack died over the weekend.

Fries eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.05 to 26.09, while declines topped advances, 555 against 376. Turnover was 3.58 million shares, compared with 4.69 million last Friday.

Corporate bond prices meanwhile edged steadily higher through the day and the government sector saw a pickup in activity, pushing prices higher, during the afternoon.

**Surplus Seen
In Balance
Of U.S. Trade**

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. should be running a trade surplus on a monthly basis by February or March, Henry Kearns, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, said today.

He said he based his prediction on the fact that export orders placed since August 1971 have outweighed import orders. The U.S. will have a substantial trade surplus by the end of 1973, he forecast.

Mr. Kearns said, however, that he expects it will take two or three years for the U.S. to develop the \$6-billion to \$7-billion trade surplus necessary to get the overall balance of payments position into the black. Mr. Kearns is touring Europe.

Most mutual funds, however, are sold through independent dealers who are not affiliated with any particular fund, and usually do not sell mutual funds full-time. The SEC estimated that in 1970 75 percent of all "load" mutual funds (about 80

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Dollar—

U.S. DJI.—The rate of exchange for the dollar on fractional exchanges:

Today	Previous
1.2402	1.2405
44.21-23	44.18-17
44.08-10	44.14-16
3.2015-20	3.2076-81
5.0008-10	5.0100-20
20.00-25	20.07-03
5.0375-625	5.0325-03
5.0375-025	5.0300-025
2.2500-25	2.2525-23
4.29	4.29
364.50-75	364.50-75
53.4000-12	53.45-46
22.22-23	22.23-24
4.7450-58	4.7450-58
3.0010-15	3.0010-15
301.10	301.10

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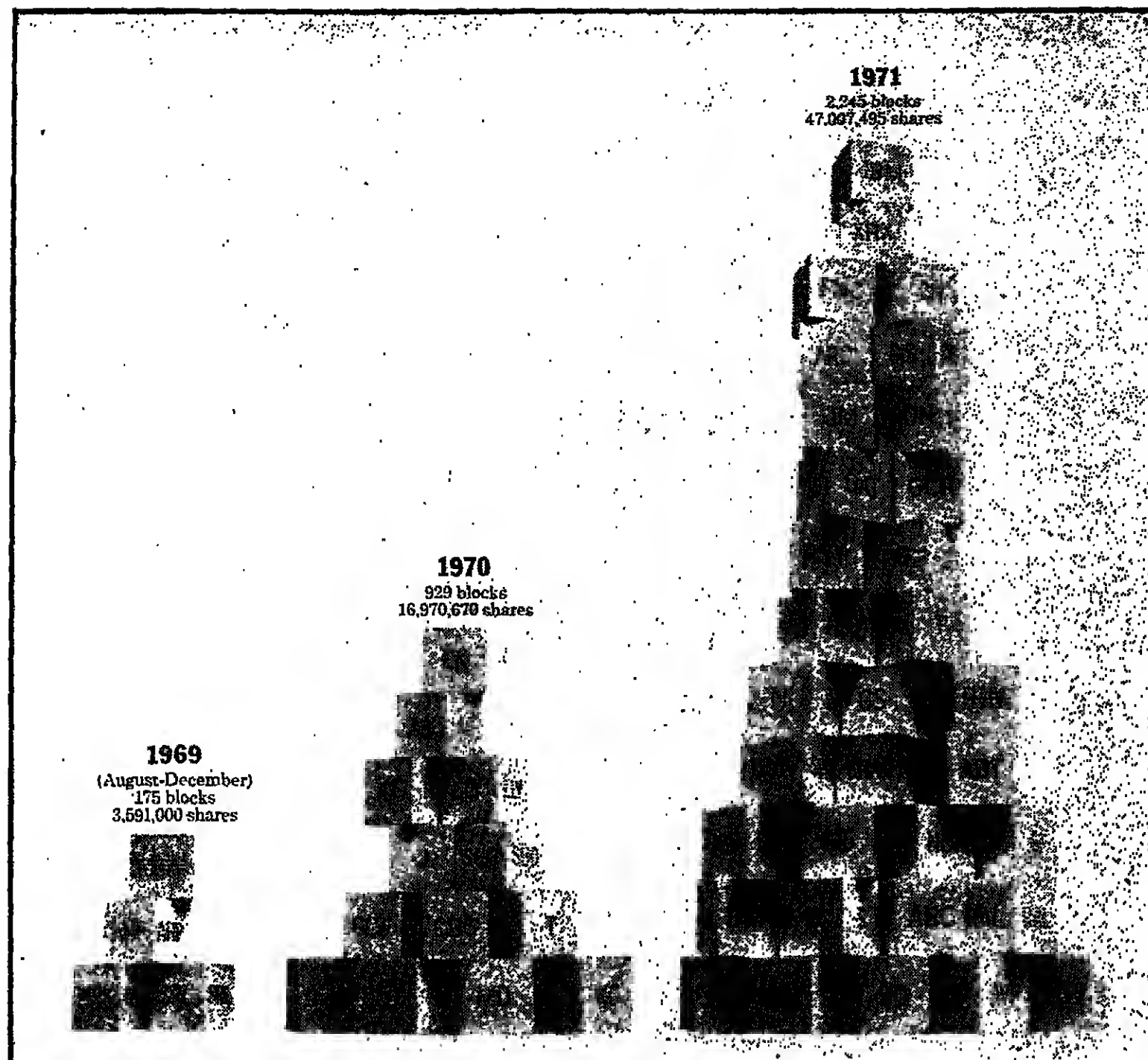
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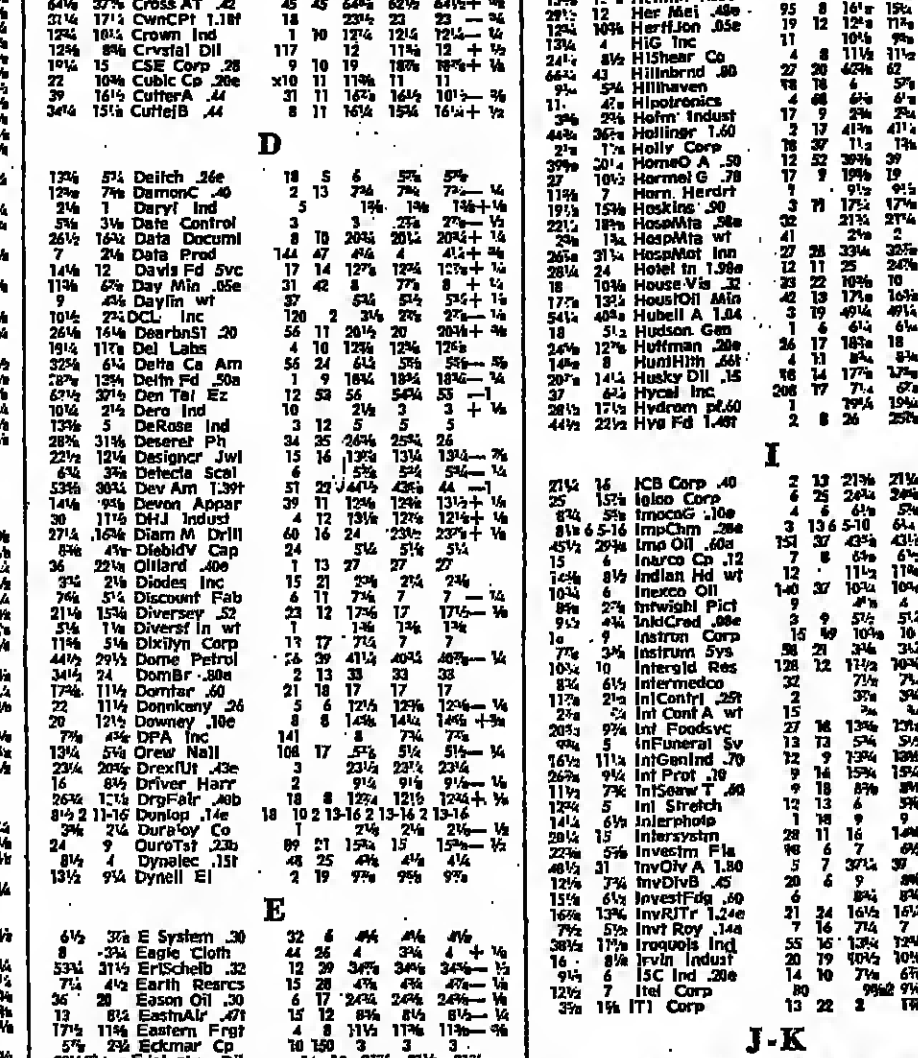
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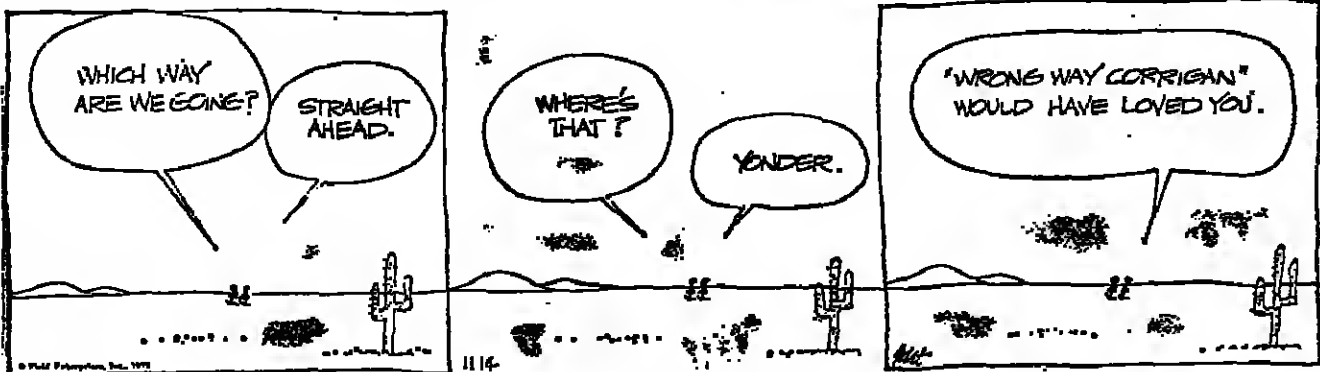
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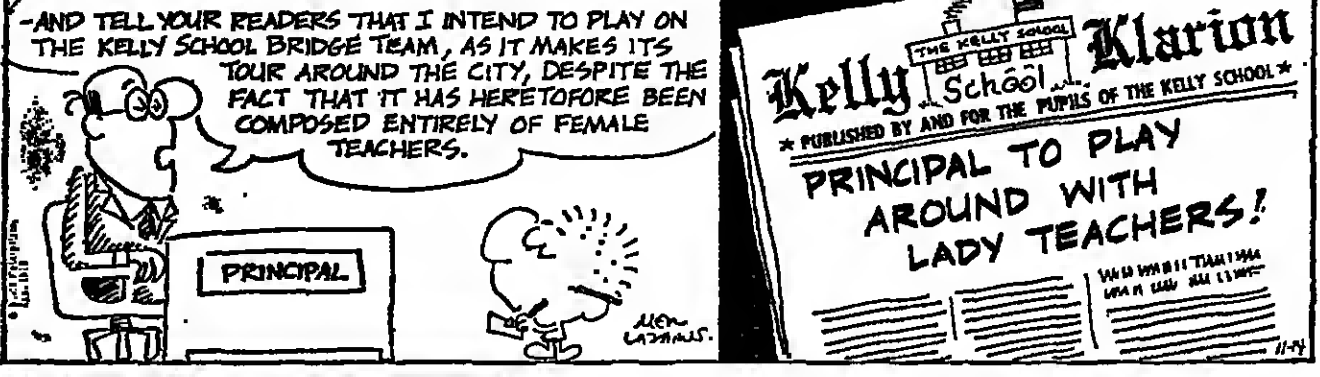
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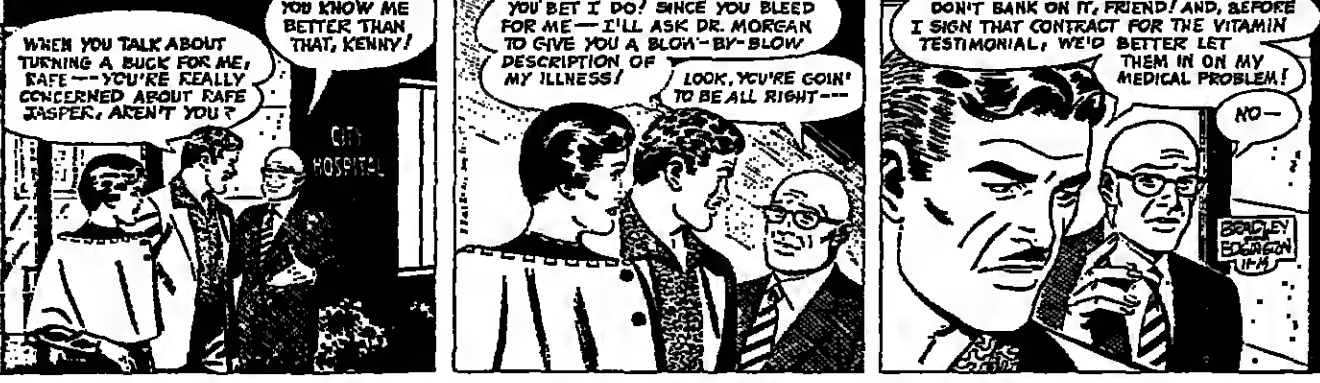
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Giving partner a count is a standard defensive procedure. Your partner may need to know the number of cards you have in a suit, so you give him the information by playing high-low with an odd number, and high-low with an even number of cards.

In general, this is applied when the opponents are leading a long, strong suit, especially one in the dummy. If a defender has a trick in that suit, he will often need to know precisely at what point to take his trick. His aim will be to put his winner on the last card the declarer has in the suit.

In some rare situations a defender may need a count in his own long strong suit. An interesting example occurred in a recent tournament in Mexico City.

After South had bid one diamond and West overcalled one spade, North blazed his way into seven diamonds via Blackwood. West made the obvious lead of the spade king, and in this case the obvious lead was the one needed to beat the contract. A heart lead would have given away a trick, and a passive lead in a minor suit would have permitted South to set up a Vienna Coup situation: An early play of the heart ace, followed by all the minor suit winners to end in the dummy, would have left West trying in vain to protect both major suits.

The spade lead forced the ace in the closed hand, and South did his best by cashing all the minor suit winners and reducing himself to ace-nine of spades and the singleton heart ace. West knew about the two aces but had to judge whether the last card was a spade or a heart. Luckily for him East had thoughtfully played high-low in spades, signaling an even number of cards, and then parted with his remaining spades. From this West knew that South's unknown card was 'ha spade nine, so he unguarded his heart king and defeated the grand slam.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 5	♠ 8763	♠ 8763	♠ 8763
♥ Q2	♥ 108743	♥ 108743	♥ 108743
♦ AQ1874	♦ 6	♦ 6	♦ 6
♣ AK75	♣ 1093	♣ 1093	♣ 1093

SOUTH (D)

♠ A92	♠ A92
♥ A5	♥ A5
♦ K953	♦ K953
♣ QJ62	♣ QJ62

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

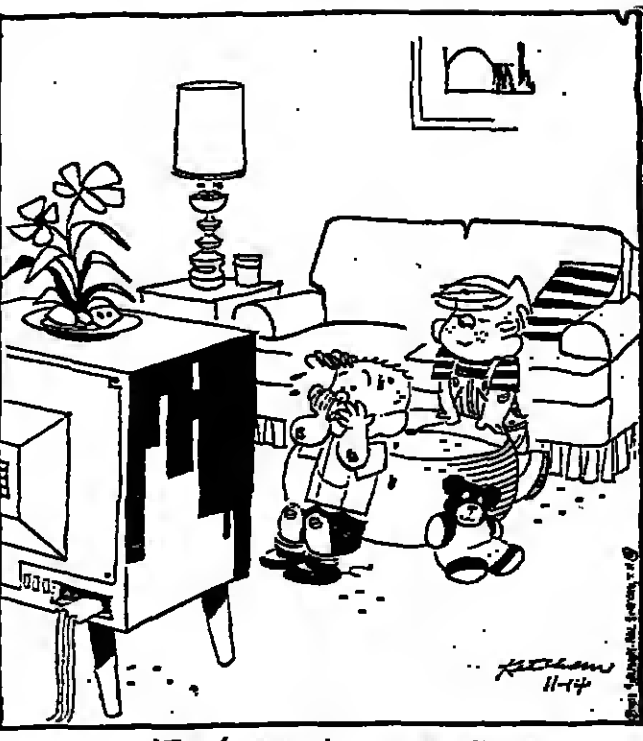
South	West	North	East
1♦	1♠	4NT	Pass
5♦	Pass	7♦	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. GULL	2. SPITE	3. STAM
4. VICE	5. TRAGIC	6. PROD
7. UNDEEP	8. ITCH	9. IN
10. DESTROY	11. TREATY	12. RIPP
13. FILLER	14. PLEASANT	15. POINT
16. ALIVE	17. CROWD	18. SORE
19. PLAIN	20. RESIST	21. AGAR
22. AM	23. CASTRO	24. BRILL
25. AN	26. CASTRO	27. BRILL
28. PLAIN	29. RESIST	30. AGAR
31. AM	32. CASTRO	33. BRILL
34. AN	35. CASTRO	36. BRILL
37. PLAIN	38. RESIST	39. AGAR
40. AM	41. CASTRO	42. BRILL

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORTE

SKUYH

TIBBEG

COFTER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: POKER BASIC UNCURL CORPSE

Answers: A kind of European curtain material—IRON

BOOKS

SADNESS

By Donald Barthelme, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 183 pp, \$5.95. Reviewed by Webster Schott

DONALD Barthelme either takes pills, does dope, drinks an awful lot, or has one of the unique literary imaginations of the present age. I think it's the latter.

Consider happenings in a few of the 16 droll stories that form the book named for Barthelme's preferred emotion, "Sadness". The Swiss abstractionist Paul Klee, an engineer-private in the World War I German Army, is assigned the task of delivering by rail three aircraft to another base. While having lunch he loses an entire airplane. Since he is being followed by secret police during the trip and they fail to observe the disappearance, all agree there was no third plane. Klee doctors the manifest as though a work of art.

St. Anthony lived in lower Manhattan. He "ate more or less normal food, perhaps a little heavy on the fried foods." When he got mugged, St. Anthony called the mugger back because he had overlooked the saint's Bulova wristwatch. In the desert people took him electric coffee pots. "St. Anthony's major temptation, in terms of his living here, was perhaps this: ordinary life."

Daumier is really a Texas-style cowboy, only he drives girls instead of steers. He leads 1,500 luscious broads across the Rio Grande only to have them rustled by a band of Jesuits, who promptly begin bearing confessions.

The psychoanalyst Dr. Hadden receives a letter from Susan's boyfriend, perhaps. Carefully footnoted with references to learned journals, books and Beate recordings, the letter explains why Susan is terminating analysis and buying a piano instead. The letter is the story "Sandman" and it's unsigned.

Calling Donald Barthelme's work fiction doesn't do the job. The writings (see also "Snow White" and "Come Back, Dr. Caligari") in search of their own definition, fictive essays on themes that are secret or haven't been announced. They usually have no plots, no characters. We can identify from life, no formal beginnings or endings. They're all event, condition, attitude expressed from the viewpoint of a bright and detached stonehead. Some sentences run on for 200 words in quest of a myth. Like poems, his tales seem to plead for reading aloud. They're for feeling and effect, not narration.

After days of déjà vu about Barthelme, it came to me in bed: Barthelme's writing verbalizes that semiconscious state we find ourselves in between sleep and wakefulness. The mind is in charge of itself. Thought races onward without destination. Associations are electric and bizarre, details as vivid as needles. Heavy jokes. But we're beyond awareness and reflection, and can't laugh.

While other writers struggle with identity problems and questions of reality, Barthelme has found the magic. Reality doesn't exist. Identity is a costume. He denies both, making splendid

Best Sellers

The New York Times

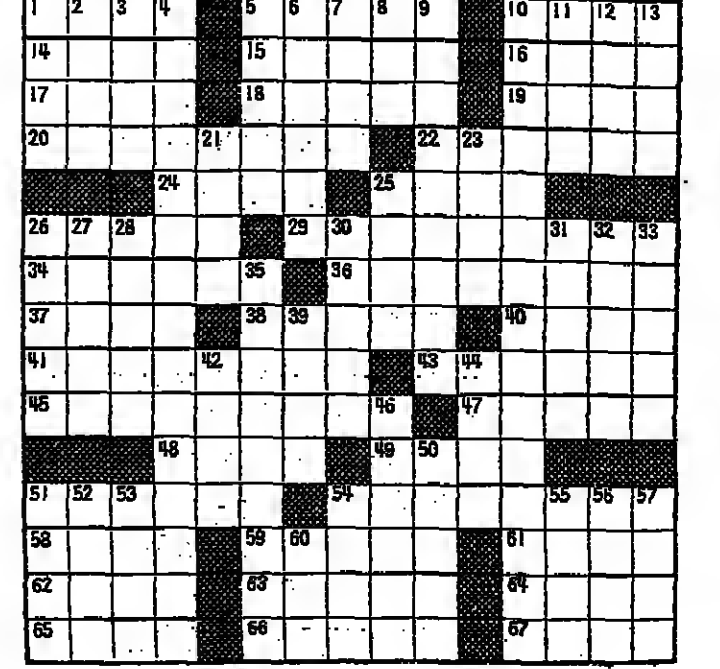
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 100 bookstores in 24 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 Jonathan Livingston Sea- gull Book	1	28
2 August 1914, Eisenhower	2	8
3 Sam-Town, Jim Henson	3	4
4 On the Night of the Sev- enth Moon, Holt	4	7
5 The Windy City, Houghton	5	3
6 The Odesa File, Forsyth	6	2
7 Captains and the Kings	7	29
8 To Serve, Allen	8	1
9 The Sea Who Loved Cat O'Connell, Dutton	9	1
10 The Windy City, Houghton	10	1
11 The Odesa File, Forsyth	11	1
12 The Odesa File, Forsyth	12	1
13 The Odesa File, Forsyth	13	1
14 The Odesa File, Forsyth	14	1
15 The Odesa File, Forsyth	15	1
16 The Odesa File, Forsyth	16	1
17 The Odesa File, Forsyth	17	1
18 The Odesa File, Forsyth	18	1
19 The Odesa File, Forsyth	19	1
20 The Odesa File, Forsyth	20	1

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Actor Guinness	43 Specify	11 Early Nebraskan
5 Citizen of Muscat	45 The Caline, for one	12 Channel Island
10 Chinese idol	47 Subsequent	13 N. Y. stadium
14 Mrs. Helmer	49 Miss Elliot	21 Plymouth Rocks
15 Jacob's father-in-law	51 Hell	23 City in Russia
16 State of Dintna	54 Star-shaped	26 Croat, for one
Mountains	58 The Kalevala, for one	26 Tuareg
17 "Mol," to Louis XIV	59 Inventors' fortes	27 Hold forth
18 Stage curtains	61 Trojan hero	28 Drizzles
19 Oliver Twist's plea	62 Ohio city	30 Habitation
20 Magic	63 Ohjet d'art	31 Ship's crane
22 Midwestern capital	64 Concern	32 Chemical compound
24 Leander's love	65 Incline	33 Jewish feast
25 Garb in Gwalior	66 Head covering	39 Old Portuguese coins: Var.
26 "_____ is an island"	67 Greek Cupid	42 Dies
29 Famed high-wire family	DOWN	
34 Indian state	1 Over	44 Between
36 "Take-me-out" place	2 French author	viscount and marquis
37 Gender: Abbr.	3 Part of Q.E.D.	46 Repeat in detail
38 Small wood	4 Unplanned	50 Fabulist
40 Augustan poet	5 Senior	51 Rossini hero
41 Achieved	6 Squash variety	52 English painter
	7 _____, an old man, read to by _____	53 Arizona Indian
	8 Downy coating	54 Evening in Italy
	9 Put in position	55 Open
	10 Driving board, e.g.	56 Edible root
		57 Former mates
		60 French title



Art Buchwald

Tailor-Made Election

WASHINGTON—Everyone is asking why President Nixon, with his tremendous victory, was unable to bring in any of the other Republican candidates on his coattails.

I can now clear up the mystery: The President did not have any coattails for anyone to hitch on to.

What happened was that a few months before the election Pat Nixon decided the President needed a new suit for election night. She called his tailor and made an appointment for the President. The tailor came to the White House and measured Mr. Nixon for his suit.



Buchwald

Two weeks later the tailor came back to give Mr. Nixon his first fitting. The President, aware that candidates all over the country were depending on him, asked the tailor, "What about the coattails?"

"The coattails come last," the tailor replied. "First I have to get the collar and the lapels right."

"Wouldn't a double vent give me a longer coattail for the other candidates to hitch on to?"

"You want a double vent in the jacket," the tailor said. "I'll give you a double vent."

"I guess the politically popular thing would be for me to have a single vent. But sometimes a President must do the unpopular thing even if he loses votes."

"A double vent is just as good as a single vent," the tailor said.

"I have to think not only of my party, but of all America. My choice of a vent should not be decided because of the special interest group or another. It's true some people in this country, honest people with the best

of intentions, believe in the single-vent jacket. They have a right to their opinion and I respect them for it. But I hope they also respect my right to have a double vent in my jacket if I believe it's best for the country."

"Will you stop moving your hands, Mr. President, or I'll never get the shoulders straight."

"I believe the great thing about this country is that we can honestly disagree about votes in our jackets and, after election day, get behind the President whether he has one or two vents in his suit."

"You make me proud to be an American tailor," the suitmaker said.

The tailor went away and worked on the suit. He tried to get an appointment for another fitting, but every time he got someone on the White House phone, he was told the President was too busy to see him. The tailor was desperate and said he had to give the President another fitting as he hadn't measured Mr. Nixon for his coattails.

Apparently the person he'd talked to hadn't realized the significance of the fitting and gave the tailor the brush-off.

On election morning at San Clemente, Calif., the President asked for his new suit. The White House staff panicked and an aide called the tailor in Washington. "Bring the President's suit right away," he said.

"But," protested the tailor, "the coat has no back to it."

"Never mind the back," Bob Haldeman said. "We're sending the President's plane for it and you'd better have it at Andrews Air Force Base when we get there."

The tailor met the President's plane with the unfinished suit and it was delivered just before Mr. Nixon was scheduled to vote. He put the suit on and asked his friends, secret servicemen and family, "How do you like it?"

As to the case of the emperor who had no clothes on, one man said the President's suit had no back.

And that is why every Republican candidate who tried to grab the President's coattails on election day found himself with a handful of muslin instead.

Japanese House

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A wooden house believed to be 1,000 years old has been found in Matsuyama, southern Japan, Japanese scientists reported Saturday. The house was found buried five meters deep at a Matsuyama construction site.

Swedish car manufacturers experiment with teamwork as a means of giving factory workers more meaningful jobs and a better environment.

Taking Boredom Off the Assembly Line

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The late Albert Camus, the French author who won the Nobel Prize in 1957, found some existential nobility in the labors of Sisypheus. He should have talked to the men working for 17 kronor (\$2.20) an hour on the Volvo assembly line at Goteborg in western Sweden.

"The line is boring," Kurt Fredriksson said. "Oh Jesus, yes." Words like mindless, demeaning and dreaded are as close to the truth.

Now, while most of the other men in the plant do such jobs as tightening three wheel nuts for hours on end, Fredriksson has left the conveyor belt to take part in a limited series of experiments in breaking down the horrors of the assembly lines.

He is a member of a 10-man team which follows a bus chassis down the line for an hour and a half, a quarter of the total production time, before turning it over to another group. At the Saab plant in Soederstade, Helena Makkinen, whose job under the old system was a 1 minute 45 second operation, now works on her own, assembling engines.

Rational

Why the change by Sweden's big two automakers from the traditional low cost and efficiency of the assembly line?

High turnover and absenteeism were wreaking havoc with production schedules and growth projects. Volvo has to recruit about a third of its work force every year and keep a seventh of its 65,000 employees on reserve to provide for daily absences.

Two years ago, when economic conditions were generally better, the turnover was even higher and in some Saab shops reached 60 to 70 percent a year. With about 90 percent of Swedish youth now getting a high-school education, the local manpower pool has stabilized and the manufacturers have had to turn to less motivated foreign labor with losses in production and increased recruitment and training costs.

To insure future economic growth, said the president of Volvo, Pehr Gyllenhamer, "we must solve the problem of making men wish to work in industry. . . and on party striking society until now really given some priority to job content and work environment."

For Helena Makkinen, priority to job content and work environment at Soederstade means this:

Instead of taking one or two shots with

an electric screwdriver at a Saab-99 two-liter engine, coming from an unknown 10 feet up the conveyor belt and moving to ward an unknown 10 feet farther down she has learned the entire final stage of engine assembly—adding the carburetor, water pump, spark plugs, flywheel, etc., to the block.

Now, the engine comes to her in a workshop off the main line. She shares the shop with two other members of her team. The engine is drawn by a floor trolley system and sits on a table which looks a bit like a supermarket cart. Each worker has power tools hanging from the ceiling above her position and components in cubbyholes behind her.

Helena Makkinen and her teammates decide how they will share their combined 30-minute operation for the day, each taking 10-minute segments, rotating the segments, or each doing a full 30-minute operation. The engines do not arrive inexorably; the team calls for them. If they work quickly, doing three engines in 90 minutes instead of 90, they can take a supplementary coffee break.

"I feel relaxed here," Helena Makkinen said. "Not so much stress. We help each other out. You know, when somebody has a problem or gets behind."

The system means a greater company investment, however. Training time, Saab has found, is two to three times that for straight assembly line work which takes only a few days. Tool costs are multiplied and there is a less economical use of floor space.

"But we knew about that before we started," said Goran Sanderson, a Saab official. "If you build a new plant, the 10 percent more that group assembly costs can be figured into your overall outlay. Then the figures are a joke: the operations cost only 0.14 percent more than running an old-fashioned line."

Extra Training

Kurt Fredriksson, who has worked on Volvo lines for 15 years, took seven weeks of extra training to be ready for the changeover to a team that would walk down the line as a bus chassis moved forward, taking tools from different positions for 90 minutes of different operations. Experiments with the method have

just started and Fredriksson could say, "Yes, it's more interesting, but what if a guy on the team doesn't pull his weight?"

Volvo and the Swedish Metal Workers Union answer that he will be put elsewhere.

"No one will go back to the old system," said Hans Olov Olsson, the truck and bus plant production manager. "Not one of our tests on breaking up the line has failed. The meritlessness of the line is gone and my foremen and shop managers can deal with more important things than counting the tire assembly stocks. The guys have proven they can handle it themselves."

Volvo statistics show that the firm is on the right track. In areas where the line has been modified or teams introduced, turnover is down to 10 percent in comparison with a 30 percent average in Goteborg's 10 biggest industrial firms. The house quality control index, based on a scale of 100, was up 10 points this fall, and there has not been a single safety fault during the same period. This meant to the company that the additional training costs were being absorbed in a reduction of overall costs.

The manufacturers also think that getting away from the line protects them from the kind of stoppage that a single breakdown in a straight-line operation can cause. They think too that it is easier to pinpoint construction faults and that the average workers will have more technical skill, resourcefulness and take more responsibility.

Sweden's biggest investment in breaking down the assembly line is a 100-million-kronor (\$31 million) Volvo assembly plant under construction at Eskilstuna. The factory will be in the form of a five-pointed star, with each section isolating a part of the assembly process, such as electrical or transmission work.

About 600 men working in teams of 10 to 25 are expected to turn out about 30,000 cars a year for the same cost as on a standard assembly line.

"This is a risk investment," said Ulf Arensberg, a spokesman for Volvo. "It will cost about \$2.5 million more than building a standard factory. We expect problems. Not everybody will be able to learn everything. Our psychologists tell us the groups will be unequal and there will be human difficulties. But we are convinced we'll have people who like, or at least, don't hate their jobs. And that is something."

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